THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Tuesday, the 5th November 1935.

The House met at eleven of the clock, Mr. President (the Hon. Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI) in the Chair.

PRESENT:

Reddi Nayudu, *Kt.*, The Hon. Rai Bahadur Sir K. V.
Pannirselvam, The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T.
Souter, C.S.I., I.C.S., The Hon. Mr. C. A.
Bracken, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., The Hon. Mr. G. T. H.
Raja of Bobbili, K.C.I.E., The Hon. the.
Rajan, The Hon. Mr. P. T.
Kumaraswami Reddiyar, The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S.
Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.
Ahmed Meeran Sahib Bahadur.
Alagannan Chettiyar, Rao Sahib A. S.
Alamelumangathayaramma, Mrs. K.
Annamalai Chettiyar, Mr. S. A. A.
Appadurai Pillai, Diwan Bahadur A.
Arasu, Mr. V. T.
Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B.
Basheer Ahmed Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.
Basu Dev, Mr. C.
Boag, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. G. T.
Devadasan, Mr. M.
Dharmalingam Pillai, Rao Sahib V.
Duraiswami Reddiyar, Mr. K. M.
Ellappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.
Foulkes, Mr. G. F. F.
Indrayya, Mr. C.
Jagannatham, Mr. H. M.
Jayaram Nayudu, Rao Sahib C.
Jones, I.C.S., Mr. C. E.
Kesavaramamurti Nayudu, Mr. K.
Kolanda Reddi, Rai Sahib C.
Koti Reddi, Mr. K.
Krishnayya Choudari, Mr. P. V.
Krishnamurti, Rao Bahadur D.
Kuppuswami Choudari, Mr. J.
Langley, Mr. W. K. M.
Madanagopal Nayudu, Mr. R.
Maharaja of Venkatagiri, The.
Mahboob Ali Baig Sahib Bahadur.
Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.
Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur T. M.
Moses, Mr. P. C.
Muhammad Meera Ravuttar Bahadur, K. P. V. S.
Muniswami Pillai, Rao Sahib V. I.
Murugappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur A. M. M.
Muthiah Chettiyar, Mr. M. A.
Muthu Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur P. C.
Nachiyappa Gounder, Mr. K. A.
Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.
Narasa Reddi, Mr. T.
Narasimhaswami, Rao Sahib D. V.
Narayanan Nambiyar, Mr. V. P.
Narayanaswami Pillai, Rao Bahadur T. M.
Natesa Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur C.
Palat, Mr. R. M.
Patnaik Mahasayo, Sriman M. G.
Patro, Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.
Pattabhiramayya, Mr. K.
Peddi Raju, Mr. P.
Pocker Sahib Bahadur, B.
Premayya, Mr. G. R.
Rajagopala Pillai, Mr. P. V.
Raja of Khallikote, The.
Ramachandra Padayachi, Mr. P. K.
Ramalingam Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur T. A.
Ramalinga Reddi, Mr. C.
Ramamurti, Rao Sahib Pandit Ganala.
Raman Menon, Mr. K. P.
Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. T. S.
Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Mr. V. M.
Rameswara Rao, Mr. G.
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. G.
Rangaswami Reddi, Mr. M. B.
Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur C. S.
Ratnavelu Thevar, Mr. P.
Reid, Mr. D. M.
Rukmani Lakshmipathi, Mrs. A.
Russell, I.C.S., Mr. T. B.
Schamnad Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur Mahmud.
Scott Brown, I.C.S., Mr. W.
Sesha Reddi, Rao Bahadur B. P.
Shetty, Mr. A B.
Simhachalam Pantulu, Mr. G.
Siva Raj, Rao Sahib N.
Smith, Mr. J. M.
Sreshta, Mr. M. S.

PRESENT—*cont.*

Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. T. C.
Srinivasan, Rao Bahadur R.
Sriramulu, Mr. G.
Stanes, Mr. F. J.
Subbarayan, Dr. P.
Subrahmanya Bhatt, Mr. U. C.
Sundara Rao Nayudu, Mr. T.
Syed Tajuddin Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib.
Thangal, Mr. P. M.
Uzielli, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. H. R.
Vasudeva Pillai, Mr. V. G.
Vedachala Mudaliyar, Mr. M.
Venugopal Nayudu, Rao Bahadur R. K.
Wright, Sir William.
Yakub Hasan Sahib Bahadur.
Zamindar of Bodinayakkanur, The.
Zamindar of Chemudu, The.
Zamindar of Kirlampudi, The.
Zamindar of Mirzapuram, The.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Administration of Justice

Representation of the depressed classes in the cadre of District Munsifs.

* 434 *Q.*—Mr. M. Devadasan: Will the Hon. the Law Member be pleased to state how many of the District Munsifs are from the depressed classes?

A.—None.

Mr. C. Basu Dev:—" May I know if any application from any advocate belonging to the depressed classes for appointment as District Munsif was received? "

The Hon. Sir K. V. Reddi Nayudu:—" The Government did not receive any application. These appointments are made by the High Court and the Government are not aware whether any such application was received by them."

Mr. K. P. Raman Menon:—" May I know, Sir, whether the Government will ascertain the number of law graduates among the depressed classes? "

The Hon. Sir K. V. Reddi Nayudu:—" We will address the Vice-Chancellor of the University if the House wants the information."

Diwan Bahadur T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar:—" Will the Government at least draw the attention of the High Court to the fact of a big community having no representation among the Munsifs and Sub-Judges? "

The Hon. Sir K. V. Reddi Nayudu:—" I should think the High Court must be expected to know the state of affairs."

Mr. V. T. Arasu:—" May I ask if it is not the duty of the Government to draw the attention of the High Court to the paucity of representation of the depressed classes in the Judicial Department? "

The Hon. Sir K. V. Reddi Nayudu:—" I have no objection to communicate a copy of the questions that have been raised, to the High Court."

Mr. V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliyar:—" Will the Government, along with communicating the copy of the question, be pleased to communicate their opinion on the point, Sir? "

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The Hon. Sir K. V. REDDI NAYUDU:—"It will be an interference with the powers of the High Court in whom the powers of appointment are vested."

Mr. M. DEVADASAN:—"May I request the Hon. the Law Member to call for information from the High Court whether any member of the depressed classes has applied for the post?"

The Hon. Sir K. V. REDDI NAYUDU:—"That will be an interference with the discretion of the High Court."

Mr. M. S. SRESHTA:—"Will the Hon. the Law Member be pleased to ascertain whether not only with regard to the depressed classes but also with regard to the other minority communities due consideration has been given to the communal principle which is followed by the Government?"

The Hon. Sir K. V. REDDI NAYUDU:—"No, Sir."

Mr. M. DEVADASAN:—"May I ask whether the Government will not obtain the information if the House wants it?"

The Hon. Sir K. V. REDDI NAYUDU:—"If the Government considers that it ought to be called for they will do so."

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—"May I know if the Government would not communicate and recommend the views of the Legislature to the High Court?"

The Hon. Sir K. V. REDDI NAYUDU:—"The opinion of this House will be communicated to the High Court."

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—"Are we to take it, Sir, that the Government has no opinion to express, whether to recommend according to the wishes of this House or not?"

The Hon. Sir K. V. REDDI NAYUDU:—"Not in this particular case."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"Is it that Government has no opinion of its own?"

(No reply.)

Fees and travelling allowances drawn by Public Prosecutors and Assistant Public Prosecutors during the last three years.

* 435 *Q.*—Mr. M. B. RANGASWAMI REDDI: Will the Hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) the fees earned by the Public Prosecutors districtwar for the last three years;

(*b*) the travelling allowances drawn during the last three years districtwar by the Public Prosecutors;

(*c*) the fees earned by the Assistant Public Prosecutors districtwar for the last three years; and

(*d*) the travelling allowances drawn by the Assistant Public Prosecutors districtwar for the last three years?

A.—The Government have no information.

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Increments to unpassed men in the Judicial Service.

* 436 *Q.*—Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO: Will the Hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there are any unpassed men in Judicial Service, who have been made permanent long ago and who are not allowed to draw increments;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that some unpassed clerks in Judicial Service have been allowed to draw increments, and if so, why; and

(*c*) if so, why the Government have not restored uniformity in the matter?

A.—The Government have no information, but have called for it.

Electricity

Action taken on the recommendations contained in paragraphs 18–22 *of the Administration Report of the Electricity Department for* 1934–35.

* 437 *Q.*—Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT: Will the Hon. the Law Member be pleased to state what action the Government have taken or propose to take on the recommendations contained in paragraphs 18 to 22 of the Administration Report for the year 1934–35 of the Electricity Department?

A.—The recommendations are under the consideration of Government.

Mrs. A. RUKMANI LAKSHMIPATHI:—" May I know the opinion that the Government hold on the thermal system? "

The Hon. Sir K. V. REDDI NAYUDU:—" The thermal system is as good as the hydro-electric system; perhaps it may cost a little more."

Mrs. A. RUKMANI LAKSHMIPATHI:—" Of the two systems which would be preferred by the Hon. the Law Member? "

The Hon. Sir K. V. REDDI NAYUDU:—" Wherever possible hydro-electric power, if it is cheaper."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" May I know, Sir, if the Government will form their opinion as early as possible in view of the fact that the Mettur Project is being pushed through swiftly? "

The Hon. Sir K. V. REDDI NAYUDU:—" Certainly as soon as it is possible."

Prisons and Prisoners

Release of Mr. Narasimhachari, a prisoner of the Cocanada Conspiracy Case.

* 438 *Q.*—Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the Hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that Mr. Narasimhachari, a prisoner of the Cocanada Conspiracy case, has been released;

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(*b*) if so, whether a copy of the order of his release will be placed on the table; and

(*c*) how his health is now and whether he will be committed to prison as soon as he is better in health?

A.—(*a*) He was released on medical grounds by the Government on 19th August 1935.

(*b*) A copy [a] of G.O. Ms. No. 2666, Law (General), dated 18th September 1935, is placed on the table of the House.

(*c*) Government have no information about the present state of his health. As he has been acquitted by the High Court in C.A. No. 513 of 1935 on its file, the second part of the question does not arise.

Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER:—"In the order of release, certain conditions have been stipulated. But in answer to clause (*c*), they have stated that he has been acquitted by the High Court. Do the conditions still hold good, Sir?"

The Hon. Sir K. V. REDDI NAYUDU:—"How can they, Sir? He is no longer a prisoner, as he has been acquitted."

Date of release of Mr. T. V. Narasimhachari, a political prisoner.

* 439 *Q.*—Mr. P. RATNAVELU THEVAR: Will the Hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) on what date the political prisoner Mr. T. V. Narasimhachari was ordered to be released;

(*b*) whether any conditions were attached to the release and, if so, what those conditions are; and

(*c*) whether Government will be pleased to place on the table of the House the medical report on which the release of the prisoner was ordered?

A.—(*a*) There is no prisoner by that name convicted of any offence connected with political movement. The hon. Member apparently has in mind Chilakamarri Narasimhachari who was released conditionally on 19th August 1935.

(*b*) Yes, the following conditions were attached to the release:

(1) that the said Chilakamarri Narasimhachari will, as soon as he is in a fit state of health to move about, present himself to the Superintendent of Police, or, if he be absent, to the Manager of the office of the District Superintendent of Police, East Godavari, and will produce the copy of the conditions of his release delivered to him by the Superintendent of Prisons, Madras.

(2) That he will thenceforth report himself, once in each month, at such time and to such officer as he may be directed by the said Superintendent or Manager.

[a] Printed as Appendix I on pages 669–670 infra.

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(3) That he will not quit the said district of East Godavari without the written permission of the said Superintendent or Manager.
(4) That he will accept and fulfil the conditions on which such permission may be granted.
(5) That he will not commit any offence punishable by any law in force in British India.
(6) That he will not associate with notoriously bad characters or lead a dissolute life.
(7) That he will live honestly and peaceably and will endeavour to earn an honest livelihood.

(c) The medical report [a] is placed on the table.

Health condition of Mr. Mukundalal Sircar, a prisoner confined in the Central Jail, Salem.

* 440 *Q.*—Mr. V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliyar: Will the Hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether Mr. Mukundalal Sircar, convicted in the Madras Conspiracy case, has been reduced in weight after entering jail;

(b) what his weight was at the time of his admission into the jail;

(c) what his present weight is;

(d) whether it is a fact that he is suffering from a number of ailments, such as, lumbago, appendicitis, tooth-ache;

(e) whether the Government will furnish a list of the ailments from which he is suffering;

(f) whether the jail authorities took any steps to arrest the growth of these diseases;

(g) if so, what the results are of the steps taken by the jail authorities;

(h) whether it is fact that he is confined in Salem Jail segregated from all other prisoners, including prisoners convicted of the same offence; and

(i) whether such segregation has affected his health seriously?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) 117 lb.

(c) The Government have no information. His weight on 18th September 1935 was 110 lb.

(d) No. The latest report issued on the 18th of last month is that his health is alright.

(e), (f) & (g) Do not arise.

(h) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to clause (e) of question No. 220.

(i) No.

[a] Printed as Appendix II on page 670 infra.

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Poor provision of baths and clothing to 'C' class prisoners in the Central Jail, Vellore.

* 441 *Q.*—Mr. V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliyar: Will the Hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that 'C' class prisoners in Vellore Jail are given baths only once a week, viz., on Sundays; and

(*b*) whether it is a fact that 'C' class prisoners in that jail are given only one set of clothes without any other set for change?

A.—The information has been called for.

Mr. V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliyar:—"May I take it, Sir, that the Government are prepared to consider and remedy the defects pointed out as soon as the information is received?"

The Hon. Sir K. V. Reddi Nayudu:—"Yes, Sir, if any defect deserves to be remedied, it will be attended to."

Mrs. A. Rukmani Lakshmipathi:—"Will the Hon. the Law Member recommend to the C class prisoners and convicts more than one bath once a week?"

The Hon. Sir K. V. Reddi Nayudu:—"The question will be considered."

Control of Cinematographs

Cinema companies licensed since 1930.

* 442 *Q.*—Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder: Will the Hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many cinema companies have been licensed in each district in each year since 1930;

(*b*) how many films have passed through the Cinema Board in each of those years; and

(*c*) what the rules are for constituting and functioning of such boards?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The Government have no information.

(*c*) The attention of the M.L.C. is invited to the provisions in section 7 of the Cinematograph Act, 1918 (II of 1918), Part VII of the Madras Cinematograph Rules, 1933, published on pages 193–198 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, Part I, dated the 30th January 1934, and the canons laid down in Appendix G to the Indian Cinematograph Committee Report.

Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder:—"In answer to clauses (*a*) and (*b*), the Government have stated that they have no information. May I ask, Sir, whether there is any great difficulty in obtaining the information?"

The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T. Pannirselvam:—"I really cannot see what useful purpose will be served by collecting statistics for five years regarding the number of companies licensed and the films which passed through the Cinema Board."

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Police

Need for the continuance of the Malabar Special Police Force.

* 443 *Q.*—Mr. M. B. Rangaswami Reddi: Will the Hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) when the Malabar Special Police Force was created;

(*b*) what the circumstances were that warranted the creation of the same; and

(*c*) whether there is still necessity to continue the Malabar Special Police?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The Malabar Special Police was first constituted in 1921 to supplement the operations of the Military in connexion with the Mappilla rebellion of 1920–21.

(*c*) Yes.

General

Declaration of Sri Rama Navami as a holiday for all Hindus.

* 444 *Q.*—Mr. G. Rameswara Rao: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government are contemplating to declare Sri Rama Navami as a general holiday for all Hindus; and

(*b*) whether the term 'Vaishnavites' in relation to this holiday has been defined anywhere, and if so, what it is?

A.—(*a*) No.

(*b*) No, but the term is well understood and includes only those who worship Vishnu solely.

Mr. G. Rameswara Rao:—"Is the Hon. Member aware that Sri Rama Navami is observed as a day of fasting and prayer by all classes of the Hindu community whether they are Vaishnavites or not?"

The Hon. Mr. C. A. Souter:—"I cannot say, Sir."

Mr. G. Rameswara Rao:—"May I request the Hon. Member to make enquiries, if necessary, from his Indian colleagues and from other agencies?"

The Hon. Mr. C. A. Souter:—"I do not think it necessary, Sir."

Irrigation

Restrictions on the user of the water in the Kalingarayan Channel, Erode taluk.

* 445 *Q.*—Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) for how many months water is allowed in the Kalingarayan channel in Erode taluk of Coimbatore district and what the period is during which water is allowed in the channel,

(*b*) whether the authorities can prevent the ryots from taking water for their fields during the period of flow, and, if so, on what authority;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that the authorities have prevented the ryots from taking water even after the 1st June this year, and, if so, on what authority and circumstances;

(d) whether complaints have been received in this behalf and how they have been disposed of; and

(e) what the loss estimated in the betel, plantain, and other crops is on account of such stoppage in supply?

A.—(a) Water is allowed in the Kalingarayan channel for ten months from 15th June to 14th April.

(b) According to the rules now in force for the distribution of water in this channel, water can be distributed by turns under rule 3 (a) which is reproduced below, when the supply falls below requirements.

"When the full available discharge falls below requirements, water will be distributed by turns. These will be regulated by the *Subdivisional Officer's written orders* on each occasion which shall also be communicated to the Tahsildar, but should it be necessary for the section officer or sub-overseer to anticipate his orders by reason of urgency, their disposal shall be immediately committed to writing and shall be forwarded to the Tahsildar for information and to the Subdivisional Officer for approval."

(c) Last year water was allowed on 1st June 1934 as experimental measure in view of promises made to the ryots during the Irrigation Conference of 1932, instead of the usual date of 15th June 1934. There was not sufficient water to adopt the same course this year and water could be allowed only from the 15th of June, the usual date.

(d) No complaints have been received from the ryots.

(e) The reference to stoppage in supply is not understood.

Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER:—"May I ask, Sir, whether the Government are aware that such restrictions have put the ryots to great difficulty—restriction in the matter of supply of water?"

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—"There is no such restriction, Sir."

Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER:—"With regard to clause (c), may I ask, Sir, if the sudden stoppage of water to the fields in June last has caused any damage to the crops?"

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—"I think the answer to (c) covers everything. Water was allowed as an experimental measure from the 1st June. There was no sufficient water to adopt that course this year. There was no stoppage and there was nothing that was done which had not been in force for many years."

Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER:—"May I know, Sir, if water was not supplied on the 1st June last."

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—"The fact is as stated in answer to clause (c)."

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Land Revenue Administration

Assignment of lands in the Tanjore district for wet cultivation under the Mettur Project.

* 446 *Q.*—Mr. M. Devadasan: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many acres of waste land have been proposed to be assigned to the people of Tanjore for wet cultivation under the Mettur Project; and

(*b*) how many of these acres have been assigned or are proposed to be assigned to the members of the depressed classes?

A.—(*a*) Two statements [a] showing the total extents of waste lands available for assignment for wet cultivation under the Cauvery-Mettur Project in the Tanjore district are appended to this answer.

(*b*) No assignment has yet been made to members of the depressed classes or to others. No lands have been reserved for assignment to members of the depressed classes.

Mr. M. Devadasan:—" May I ask, Sir, whether the Government have directed the District Collector to reserve in favour of the Depressed Classes a portion of the 25,000 acres that are sought to be assigned to the various classes? "

The Hon. Mr. C. A. Souter:—" I do not think there is any statement that anything is assigned to the various classes anywhere."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar:—" In view of the fact that the lands are all wet and are valuable, may I ask, Sir, whether the Government would dispose of them by public auction, whether it be to the general public or the depressed classes? "

The Hon. Mr. C. A. Souter:—" The Government have not, so far as I am aware, made any such proposal."

Mr. V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliyar:—" May I ask whether the Government will favourably consider the scheme for the colonization of the unemployed in these waste lands that are now available? "

The Hon. Mr. C. A. Souter:—" Sir, that is a very large question."

Mr. V. T. Arasu:—" May I ask whether the Government or the Hon. Member has received any petition from an association of Mannargudi requesting the Government to assign a portion of these lands for colonization by the educated unemployed young men?

The Hon. Mr. C. A. Souter:—" Notice, Sir."

[a] Printed as Appendix III on page 671 infra.

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Mr. V. T. Arasu:—"Am I to take it that the Government are not prepared to consider any such question of colonization of the unemployed on these lands?"

The Hon. Mr. C. A. Souter:—"Notice, Sir."

Alleged circular of the Board of Revenue for reclassification of lands in South Kanara every year.

*447 Q.—Mr. U. C. Subrahmanya Bhatt: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Revenue Board has issued circulars to the Revenue officials in the district of South Kanara to reclassify lands every year in case any lands are converted into garden or wet; and to tax single-crop lands when a second crop is raised on the higher basis?

A.—The Government have no information whether the Board of Revenue has issued any circulars on the point. The attention of the hon. Member is however invited to paragraph 40 and paragraph 12 of the Resettlement Notification appended to G.O. No. 42, Revenue, dated the 5th January 1935, which was laid on the table of the Legislative Council.

Mr. U. C. Subrahmanya Bhatt:—"May I know whether the Hon. Member will call for a report from the Board of Revenue whether they have issued any order?"

The Hon. Mr. C. A. Souter:—"I have no objection, Sir."

Mr. U. C. Subrahmanya Bhatt:—"May I ask if it is a cardinal principle of the ryotwari system that when once the classification of the land is settled, it should not be disturbed for another thirty years?"

The Hon. Mr. C. A. Souter:—"As a general statement, it may be true, but there are exceptions."

Mr. U. C. Subrahmanya Bhatt:—"May I know, Sir, whether the making of improvements and converting the lands from ordinary into garden lands or wet lands or from single crop wet lands into double crop wet lands, come under the exception?"

The Hon. Mr. C. A. Souter:—"Notice, Sir."

Arrest and imprisonment of pattadars in South Kanara for default in the payment of land revenue.

*448 Q.—Mr. U. C. Subrahmanya Bhatt: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Revenue officials in South Kanara are having recourse to arrest and imprisonment of pattadars for enforcing collections of arrears of land revenue; and

(b) whether there have been instances when pattadars were arrested and imprisoned to enforce payment of land revenue in other districts of this Presidency within the last ten years; if so, how many, where and when?

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A.—(*a*) The Government have seen an account published in the 'Hindu', dated 21st October 1935, of the arrest and release of a defaulter in the South Kanara district and have received a memorandum on the subject from the hon. Member. They have called for a report from the Collector.

(*b*) The Government have not the information.

Mr. U. C. Subrahmanya Bhatt:—"May I know, Sir, whether, in view of the serious distress in the sub-taluks of Hosdrug, the Hon. Member will consider the question of reclassifying the lands on which pepper is grown and bringing them into line with the classification obtaining in the neighbouring district of Malabar?"

The Hon. Mr. C. A. Souter:—"Does that question arise out of question No. 448, Sir?"

The Hon. the President:—"Yes, by indirect implication."

Mr. V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliyar:—"May I know what the position of the Government is with regard to this, especially after the sympathetic assurances given by the Hon. Member on the floor of the House in reply to the adjournment motion? Has the enquiry been made?

The Hon. Mr. C. A. Souter:—"The Government have received no further information yet."

Mr. K. Koti Reddi:—"May I ask if the Government propose to delete the provision from the Statute?"

The Hon. Mr. C. A. Souter:—"I think, Sir, the hon. Member will get the answer if he will read my speech on the adjournment motion."

Collection of enhanced water-rate in the Cauvery-irrigated area of the Namakkal taluk without previous notice.

11-15 a.m. * 449 *Q.*—Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the Government without previous individual notice to the ryots collected the enhanced water-rate in the Cauvery-irrigated area of Namakkal taluk of Salem district by coercive process in fasli 1344;

(*b*) if so, how the Government justify their course of action;

(*c*) what the actual amount is of water-rate collections in fasli 1343 and in fasli 1344 (separately) in each of the following, viz., Selur estate, Kunnathur Agraharam, Bommalapalaiyam Agraharam of Namakkal taluk;

(*d*) what the percentage of increase is;

(*e*) whether there has been any precedent to enhance the water-rate at that percentage;

(*f*) whether the Government consulted the Law officers or ascertained public opinion as to the propriety, legality or expediency of enhancing the water-rate at this unusual percentage;

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(*g*) whether the Government are aware of the local feeling of the ryots about the injustice of the levy and collection of such high water-rate; and

(*h*) if so, what remedy they propose for it?

A.—(*a*) The Government are not aware that the facts are as suggested;

(*b*) Does not arise.

(*c*) & (*d*) The Government have no information.

(*e*) The rates of water-cess for irrigation from the Cauvery channels in the Salem district are the same as those prescribed for irrigation from similar channels in the Trichinopoly district and in the old delta of the Tanjore district.

(*f*) The Government fully considered the legal and other aspects of the question before issuing the rules fixing the rates and published the rules for criticism before finally issuing them.

(*g*) & (*h*) The Government have received representations from certain landholders in the Salem district, which are under consideration. The Government have also sanctioned the levy of water-cess at concessional rates for fasli 1345.

Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER:—"In answer to (*a*) it is said that the Government are not aware that the facts are as suggested and with regard to (*c*) and (*d*) the Government have no information. May I request the Government, Sir, to enquire and ascertain the facts about them since the whole question is under consideration."

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—"I see no reason to call for any information in this particular case."

Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER:—"May I know, Sir, whether the water-rates both in Tanjore and Trichinopoly were in the same level prior to the issue of the Government Order?"

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER:—"My recollection is that."

Kist payable on paimash garden lands in certain villages of Namakkal taluk.

* 450 *Q.*—Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER:—"Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) what the prevailing rate is of kist payable for paimash garden lands on the borders of the Cauvery channel in the proprietary estates and inam villages in Namakkal taluk of Salem district;

(*b*) by what percentage it is higher than ordinary dry rates in the adjoining dry lands; and

(*c*) what justification the Government have for levying extra water-rate on those garden lands?

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A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The Government have no information.

(*c*) Under section 1 of the Madras Irrigation Cess Act, it is lawful for the Government to levy a *separate* cess for water.

Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder :—" In answer to clauses (*a*) and (*b*), the Government say they have no information. May I request the Government to call for the information and furnish the same to the House."

The Hon. Mr. C. A. Souter :—" I see no reason to do it."

Legality of the levy of water-rate on paimash garden lands in Salem district.

* 451 *Q.*—Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the agraharamdars of Bommalapalayam in Namakkal taluk gave notice of suit for the levy of water-rate on paimash garden lands in or about the year 1925;

(*b*) if so, whether the Government on a report from the Board of Revenue decided not to levy water-rate on paimash garden lands in that agraharam and ordered a refund of the moneys already collected;

(*c*) whether the Government further directed that no charge should be made in future for irrigation by lift;

(*d*) whether a copy of the report and the orders referred to in clauses (*b*) and (*c*) will be placed on the table;

(*e*) whether it is a fact that in spite of these decisions and elaborate enquiries prior to them, the Revenue Officers in Salem district issued a demand for the collection of enhanced water-rate on paimash garden lands for fasli 1344; and

(*f*) whether the issue of demand was made after consulting legal advisers; if so, whether a copy of the legal opinion obtained will be placed on the table; if not, why not?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) & (*c*) The Government, on the recommendation of the Board of Revenue, directed in 1925 that no charge should be levied in future for irrigation by lift of the garden lands of the Bommalapalayam agraharam village from the Raja channel, and that the amount of water-cess already collected, the recovery of which was not barred by limitation, should be refunded.

(*d*) No.

(*e*) It is probable that such a demand was issued, as since the decision of 1925, the position has been altered by the construction of the Mettur Dam, and the issue of new rules for the levy of water-cess.

(*f*) The whole question is under the consideration of the Government.

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Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder:—" It is said, Sir, in answer to (b) and (c) that the Government directed in 1925 that no charge should be levied in future for irrigation, etc. May I ask, Sir, what prompted the Government to levy the charge now? "

The Hon. Mr. C. A. Souter:—" Government are not aware that it has been done. The answer to (e) says that it is probable that such a demand was issued. Government are not aware of what has been done."

Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder:—" With reference to (d), Government say 'No.' May I know what difficulty there is in placing it on the table? "

The Hon. Mr. C. A. Souter:—" Government do not think it right to place the report on the table."

Appeals under the Irrigation Cess Act, 1865.

* 452 *Q.*—Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) how many appeals have been brought before the Government in the matter of levy of water-rate under the Irrigation Cess Act, 1865, in each year for the past ten years (districtwar figures may be furnished if possible); and

(b) of these, how many have been allowed and how many dismissed?

A.—The particulars are not available and cannot be compiled without an expenditure of time and labour wholly incommensurate with the value of the results.

Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder:—" Sir, is it not possible to furnish the information since the Revenue Member said the other day that there were not many such cases and as this information can be easily available from the appeal registers that may be maintained in the Secretariat? "

The Hon. Mr. C. A. Souter:—" I think, if the House would read the questions they would agree with the answer given by the Government."

Appeals under the Madras Land Encroachment Act, 1905.

* 453 *Q.*—Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) how many appeals have been brought before the Government in the matter of encroachment under the Madras Land Encroachment Act, 1905, in each year for the past ten years (districtwar figures may be furnished if possible); and

(b) of these, how many have been allowed and how many dismissed?

A.—The particulars are not available and cannot be compiled without an expenditure of time and labour wholly incommensurate with the value of the result.

Commerce

Import of foreign rice and paddy since July 1935.

* 454 *Q.*—Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the Hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) what the quantities are of import of foreign rice and paddy into this province during each of the fortnights commencing from the second fortnight of July 1935; and

(*b*) what the amounts are of duty realized on each variety during each of the periods?

A.—(*a*) A statement [a] is appended.

(*b*) The Government have no information. The duty is twelve annas per maund on import of broken rice.

Provincial Finance

Details of expenditure of the grants received from the Government of India during 1934–35 and 1935–36.

* 455 *Q.*—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the Hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to place on the table of the House the orders of Government for the utilization of various grants received from the Government of India during 1934–35 and 1935–36?

A.—Copies [b] of the following Government Orders are placed on the table:—

G.O. No. 2091, Revenue, dated 4th September 1935.
G.O. No. 2760, L. & M., dated 11th June 1934.
G.O. No. 1436, L. & M., dated 10th April 1935.
G.O. No. 3311, L. & M., dated 15th August 1935.
G.O. No. 3325, L. & M., dated 16th August 1935.
G.O. No. 3737, L. & M., dated 14th September 1935.
G.O. No. 3938, L. & M., dated 26th September 1935.
G.O. No. 368, Development, dated 8th March 1935.
G.O. No. 720, Development, dated 16th May 1935.
G.O. No. 782 W., dated 27th March 1935.
G.O. No. 884 W., dated 5th April 1935.
G.O. No. 1770, P.H., dated 12th July 1935.
G.O. No. 1771, P.H., dated 12th July 1935.
G.O. No. 2297, P.H., dated 5th September 1935.
G.O. No. 2007, P.H., dated 1st August 1935.
G.O. No. 2583, P.H., dated 3rd October 1935.

Orders for the utilization of a sum of Rs. 1·35 lakhs out of the block grant of Rs. 14 lakhs for rural uplift schemes, though earmarked for specific purposes, have yet to be issued. The specific purposes for which the amount is intended are—

(i) Rs. 0·73 lakh for rural water-supply schemes;
(ii) Rs. 0.22 lakh for rural sanitation;

[a] Printed as Appendix IV on page 671 infra.
[b] Printed as Appendix V on pages 672–724 infra.

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(iii) Rs. 0·10 lakh for village communications; and
(iv) a fresh allotment of Rs. 0·30 lakh for rural broadcasting schemes.

Proposals relating to these items are under the consideration of Government.

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO :—" In the Government Order published at page 34, viz., G.O. No. 1770, I find that the Bellary district has been included in item 5. I just want to know why Cuddapah which is proverbially malarial has been excepted from these operations? "

The Hon. Mr. G. T. H. BRACKEN :—" The amount of money available is limited and so it is not possible to take up every district at once."

Mr. V. T. ARASU :—" From the statement appended to this question it is stated that there is a great disparity in the amount of grants given to various district boards, 5 or 6 lakhs in certain cases, because they have submitted estimates for construction of bridges and nothing in the case of others. May I know from the Hon. the Chief Minister whether the district boards which are not in a position to submit estimates for construction of bridges will receive grants for the improvement of roads other than first and second class roads? "

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI :—" The point is no funds are available for distribution to district boards for roads other than first and second class roads. As regards bridges, every year Government call for information from the district boards as to the number of detailed estimates ready and take them into consideration and money is allotted. If those district boards which have not got any money come forward with plans and estimates certainly their claims will be included in the programme for next year. But as there are no separate funds available for distribution for being spent on roads other than first and second class roads, I am not in a position to give any hope."

Mr. V. T. ARASU :—" Is it suggested that the grants given by the Government of India cannot be spent by this Government for improvement of roads other than first and second class roads? "

The Hon the RAJA OF BOBBILI :—" They have not made any such suggestion."

Local Self-Government

Alleged insufficiency of time for the preparation of voters' lists relating to elections to district boards.

* 456 *Q.*—Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) which are the district boards for which elections have to take place in the course of this year; and

(*b*) whether it is a fact that sufficient time is not allowed for the preparation of the voters' lists as prescribed in the rules?

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A.—(*a*) West Godavari, Guntur, Ongole, Kurnool, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Bellary, Anantapur, North Arcot, South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Tinnevelly and South Kanara.

(*b*) No.

Mr. P. V. Krishnayya Choudari:—"May I know about the conduct of elections for other district boards which are left out in the list?"

The Hon. the Raja of Bobbili:—"It is stated that the elections will be completed this year according to the list."

Mr. V. T. Arasu:—"What about the elections in North and South Arcot districts?"

The Hon. the Raja of Bobbili:—"Elections will be completed this year."

Mr. V. T. Arasu:—"Have notifications been issued in respect of districts for which elections have not been conducted?"

The Hon. the Raja of Bobbili:—"If the hon. Member would mention particular instances, I can give the information."

Mr. V. T. Arasu:—"Have notifications been issued in respect of North Arcot and South Arcot?"

The Hon. the Raja of Bobbili:—"As regards North Arcot the question of bifurcation is under consideration and so no notification has been issued. As regards South Arcot it will be issued in a day or two if it has not already issued."

Mr. V. T. Arasu:—"May I know, Sir, when the order regarding the bifurcation of North Arcot will be issued?"

The Hon. the Raja of Bobbili:—"I already said the matter is under consideration."

Nominations to the bifurcated District Boards of Guntur and Ganjam districts.

* 457 *Q.*—Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there are any proposals for making nominations for the newly bifurcated District Boards of Guntur and Ganjam; and

(*b*) if so, what they are and what the communities are which are proposed to be nominated on the bifurcated boards in both the districts?

A.—The Government have not considered the proposal of nominating members to the new Ongole District Board and to the new district boards to be formed on the bifurcation of the Ganjam District Board. The names of the persons nominated to the new Guntur District Board have been published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 22nd October 1935. The communities represented by them are Muslims, Indian Christians and Adi-Dravidas.

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Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder:—" In answer to clauses (*a*) and (*b*) the Government say that they have not considered the proposal of nominating members to the new Ongole District Board and to the new district boards. May I know, Sir, whether it is the policy of the Government to take up nominations only when it suits party purposes? "

The Hon. the Raja of Bobbili:—" Nomination will be made when it is considered necessary."

Orders of Government regarding the revision of pay of pandits, etc., employed in Secondary Schools managed by local boards and municipalities.

* 458 *Q.*—Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether orders have been passed revising the scales of pay of pandits, etc., employed in the local boards and municipal secondary schools;

(*b*) if so, whether a copy of it will be placed on the table; and

(*c*) whether a copy of the report of the Director of Public Instruction on which this order was passed will be placed on the table?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) G.O. No. 3395, L. & M., dated 20th August 1935, has been placed on the table in answer to question No. 285.

(*c*) No, as no useful purpose is likely to be served by placing the Director of Public Instruction's report on the table.

Agriculture

Research work carried on consequent on the grants given by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research at Delhi.

* 459 *Q.*—Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many items of research work are being carried on by the grants given by the Imperial Council of Agriculture at Delhi; what the grant sanctioned for each work is, and at what stage each of them now is;

(*b*) whether this Government are undertaking any such works from their own funds; and

(*c*) if so, what they are, what the estimated cost of each is, and how long each of them is to go on?

A.—(*a*) A statement [a] showing the schemes of research financed by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and the amount of grant for each is appended (Appendix I). Brief notes [a] on items 1 to 3, 5, 9 and 10 of the schemes are also appended (Appendix II).

[a] Printed as Appendix VI on pages 724–737 infra.

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As work on items 4, 6, 7 and 8 was started only recently, there is not much progress to report as yet.

(b) Work on lines of research similar to that financed by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research is already being carried on by the Agricultural and Veterinary departments. The financial assistance given by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research is only to subsidize special schemes of inquiry or research on particular crops or problems. The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the Administration Reports of both the departments which contain detailed information of the research work done.

(c) As no separate provision is made in the civil budget estimates for research work normally carried on by the departments and that required for carrying on administrative and other functions, it is not possible to give an estimate of the expenditure on research work. The hon. Member's attention is however invited to the civil budget estimates relating to these departments. The provision made under "Agricultural Research Stations" and "Research Institute" under "34. c. Agriculture" gives an idea of the amount the Government have been spending on agricultural research. It is not possible to say definitely how long particular lines of research are likely to be continued by these departments.

Co-operation

Refusal of Government for the acquisition of some land for the District Urban Bank, Salem.

* 460 Q.—Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the District Urban Bank at Salem applied for acquisition of some land for properly shaping the compound of the said bank premises;

(b) whether it is a fact that the acquisition was refused to be complied with; and

(c) if so, what the reasons therefor are and whether a copy of the order in the matter will be placed on the table?

A.—The bank applied for acquisition of land for the construction of 'a meeting hall for the bank and the public' and for improving the front view of the bank building. The Government did not consider that the Land Acquisition Act should be applied for acquiring land for the purposes referred to. A copy [a] of the order passed by Government is placed on the table.

[a] Printed as Appendix VII on page 737 infra.

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Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER :—" May I ask, Sir, whether this is not a public purpose which comes under the purview of the Land Acquisition Act? "

The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN :—" I do not think so."

Fisheries

Qualifications and functions of some of the personnel of the Fisheries department.

* 461 *Q.*—Mr. M. B. RANGASWAMI REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) the qualifications required for and the functions performed by the following :—

(i) Assistant Director of Fisheries (Coast),

(ii) Assistant Director of Fisheries (Inland), and

(*b*) the qualifications of the following :—

(i) Director of Fisheries, and

(ii) Assistant Director of Fisheries?

A.—*Qualifications.*—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to rule 3 (*c*) of the special rules relating to the Madras Fisheries Service on pages 60–63 of the Madras Services Manual, Volume I.

Functions of the Assistant Director (Coast) and Assistant Director (Inland).

Assistant Director (*Coast*).—(1) Socio-economic work including control of the fisheries elementary schools and the Fisheries Training Institute, Calicut, and the organization and supervision of fishermen co-operative societies.

(2) Supervision of the Tanur station.

(3) Administration of fish-curing yards on the West Coast.

Assistant Director (*Inland*).—(1) Stocking and development of fisheries in all inland waters taken over by the Fisheries department.

(2) Administration of fish-curing yards and organization and supervision of co-operative societies for fishermen in the districts of Chingleput and Nellore.

Industries

Proposal to open an experimental porcelain factory by the Government.

* 462 *Q.*—Mr. M. S. SRESHTA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) what action has been taken on the recommendation made by the Advisory Committee for Industries at its meeting held on 24th March 1933 that an experimental factory for making porcelain ware be started by the Government in a suitable centre where the necessary raw materials are available; and

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(*b*) whether the Industries department have made any recommendation as to what would be a suitable centre, and what the cost would be for starting an experimental factory for making porcelain ware?

A.—(*a*) The Director of Industries was asked to examine and report on the recommendation.

(*b*) The answer is in the negative, as Government subsequently decided not to start an experimental factory for financial reasons.

Mr. M. S. Sreshta:—" In view of the fact that the decision was arrived at three years ago, will the Hon. Minister be pleased to consider the desirability of reconsidering the question of including the item in the next budget? "

The Hon. Mr. P. T. Rajan:—" I am prepared to consider the suggestion for what it is worth."

Work turned out by the department of sericulture.

* 463 *Q.*—Mr. M. B. Rangaswami Reddi: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) when a separate department of sericulture was created; and

(*b*) what the nature of work turned out by the department till now is?

A.—(*a*) There is no separate department of sericulture. A sericultural branch in the Department of Agriculture was created in 1919 originally.

(*b*) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the annual administration reports of the Department of Industries, which are placed at the disposal of the Press.

Mr. V. T. Arasu:—" May I know, Sir, whether any officer of the Industries department was deputed by this Government to make a special study of this branch of industry in Japan and other countries? "

The Hon. Mr. P. T. Rajan:—" An officer has gone to Japan."

Mr. V. T. Arasu:—" Has that officer submitted any report on his work in Japan? "

The Hon. Mr. P. T. Rajan:—" I believe so; if the hon. Member wants further information, I want notice."

Grants and loans paid to indigenous industrial concerns since 1925.

* 464 *Q.*—Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) what the amounts are of grants and loans sanctioned and paid to indigenous industrial concerns and other private industries in this province in each year since 1925;

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The Hon. Mr. P. T. Rajan :—" I do not think so."

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(ii) Assistant Director of Fisheries?

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(*b*) whether the Industries department have made any recommendation as to what would be a suitable centre, and what the cost would be for starting an experimental factory for making porcelain ware?

A.—(*a*) The Director of Industries was asked to examine and report on the recommendation.

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Mr. M. S. Sreshta:—" In view of the fact that the decision was arrived at three years ago, will the Hon. Minister be pleased to consider the desirability of reconsidering the question of including the item in the next budget? "

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The Hon. Mr. P. T. Rajan:—" I believe so; if the hon. Member wants further information, I want notice."

Grants and loans paid to indigenous industrial concerns since 1925.

* 464 *Q*.—Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) what the amounts are of grants and loans sanctioned and paid to indigenous industrial concerns and other private industries in this province in each year since 1925;

5th November 1935]

(b) what the amount is of loan so far recovered in the case of each;
(c) what is still due in the case of each; and
(d) what the amount is so far written off in the case of each?

A.—A statement [a] furnishing the particulars is appended.

Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER:—"May I know, Sir, whether the figures in column 4 relate to overdues or only current or future instalments?"

The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"Figures in column 4 represent balance of loans outstanding."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know, Sir, if the Hon. Minister thinks that he has worked the State Aid to Industries Act satisfactorily because a little over a lakh of rupees has been spent for the purpose of encouraging industries?"

The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"I suppose so far as finance permitted, we have worked that Act."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"The statement shows that a sum of Rupees 2,49,215-8-0 due by the Carnatic Paper Mills was written off. I want to know whether the Hon. Minister is aware that under the State Aid to Industries Act loans are advanced only to parties who are able to provide securities to the extent of double the loan applied for. And if so why in the case of the Carnatic Paper Mills it was found necessary to write off such a large sum?"

The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"This was given in 1925. I cannot answer off hand. If the hon. Member wants more information, I want notice."

Diwan Bahadur A. APPADURAI PILLAI:—"From the statistics given on page 63 there is a decided fall in the disposal of loan applications. We see in 1925 three loans were granted; in 1972—1; in 1928—2; in 1929—no loan; in 1930—2; in 1931—2; in 1932—1; in 1933—1; in 1934—no loan; in 1935—1. Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to consider why in recent years in 1932, 1933 and 1934 the amounts sanctioned were very small compared with the amount of the budget grant?"

The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"It all depends on the applications. If the Government think that those who apply for loans are in a position to repay, they will consider."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know, Sir, whether these do not form the first charge on the assets of the companies?"

The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"I think so."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"If so, may I know why some loans were written off?"

[a] Printed as Appendix VIII on page 738 infra.

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The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"Nothing can be done in those cases."

Mr. C. BASU DEV:—"May I know, Sir, whether Government satisfy themselves that the workers employed in the Industrial concerns are properly looked after before they make any grant-in-aid for such industries?"

The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"I do not think in regard to these loans Government have anything to do with the workers."

Mr. M. S. SRESHTA:—"How many applications have been received in each of the last three years?"

The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"I cannot answer off hand, Sir."

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—"May I take it, Sir, that whenever a deputation waits on the Hon. the Minister, any amount can be written off?"

11-30 a.m.

The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"I should not think so, Sir; the hon. Member is mistaken."

Registration

Investiture of powers on Sub-Registrars to conduct enquiries under section 35 of the Registration Act.

* 465 *Q.*—Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of Sub-Registrars who are invested with powers to conduct original enquiries regarding fact of execution under the proviso to sub-section (3) of section 35 of the Registration Act;

(*b*) whether the results so far achieved by such investment are encouraging as to extend it to all Sub-Registrars or at least to Sub-Registrars of more than ten years standing; and

(*c*) if the Government are not prepared to order such extension, what the special reasons are for it?

A.—(*a*) Twelve.

(*b*) & (*c*) A report received from the Inspector-General shows that the system has worked satisfactorily. The Government consider that its working may be watched for a few more years before it is further extended.

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO:—"Sir, when the Sub-Registrars are entrusted with the power of enquiring into the genuineness of wills involving large amounts of property, is there any difficulty in allowing them to enquire into deeds which are inter vivos as opposed to posthumous documents?"

The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"It will involve unnecessary labour."

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Mr. G. Rameswara Rao:—"The answer says that a report received from the Inspector-General shows that the system has worked satisfactorily."

The Hon. Mr. P. T. Rajan:—"It has been found satisfactory just at present; the question of extension will be considered after it has worked for a few more years."

Promotion of clerks as Sub-Registrars in the Ceded districts.

* 466 *Q.*—Mr. G. Rameswara Rao: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any clerks in the Registration department have been taken from the Ceded districts as Sub-Registrars last year or this year;

(*b*) how many vacancies there are now among Sub-Registrars which are available for clerks;

(*c*) how many of such vacancies are likely to be allotted to eligible clerks from the Ceded districts; and

(*d*) whether any proportion is fixed for the Ceded districts' clerks to be promoted to Sub-Registrars' posts?

A.—The Government have called for the information.

Mr. G. Rameswara Rao:—"With reference to clause (*d*), whether any proportion is fixed for the Ceded Districts clerks to be promoted as Sub-Registrars, may I ask the Hon. Minister to consider this and fix up the proportion for the Ceded districts?"

The Hon. Mr. P. T. Rajan:—"I do not think any proportion can be fixed for any particular district."

Education

Promotion of non-graduates as Senior Deputy Inspectors of Schools.

* 467 *Q.*—Mr. P. V. Krishnayya Choudari: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that non-graduates are being promoted as Senior Deputy Inspectors of Schools from the cadre of Junior Deputy Inspectors of Schools;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that the Director of Public Instruction was till now promoting only graduates as Senior Deputy Inspectors of Schools; and

(*c*) if so, what are the reasons for departing from that practice?

A.—Deputy Inspectors of the Junior grade who are not graduates are not promoted as Deputy Inspectors of the Senior grade.

Mr. G. R. Premayya:—"I see from the answer that non-graduates are not promoted as Deputy Inspectors of the Senior grade. May I take it that departmental experience and administrative capacity are also deciding factors in the matter of promotion?"

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar:—"Yes, Sir."

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Working of the modified form of compulsory education.

*468 Q.—Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state in how many places the new modified form of compulsion as enacted by the beginning of this year has been introduced; what those places are and when such compulsion has been introduced in each of such places, and how the scheme is working in each of such places?

A.—The modified form of compulsory elementary education has not as yet been introduced in any area.

Inspection of elementary schools by District Educational Officers during the last triennium.

*469 Q.—Mr. M. B. Rangaswami Reddi: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state the number of elementary schools visited during the last three years by the District Educational Officers in the respective districts districtwar?

A.—The Government have not the information.

Mr. V. T. Arasu:—" May I know from the Hon. Minister whether the District Educational Officers ever visited the elementary schools at all? "

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar:—" It is not part of their normal duty. They exercise the general power of supervision over deputy inspectors. They may visit some schools."

Mr. P. V. Krishnayya Choudari:—" Is it a fact that there is a provision in the rules that the District Educational Officer should visit 10 per cent of the schools? "

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar:—" Not as far as I know."

Mr. V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliyar:—" Does not the Government think it desirable that some of the schools are inspected by the District Educational Officer? "

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar:—"It would be desirable that they inspect these schools if it was possible for them and if they had the time. I do not think it is possible for them to inspect any considerable number of schools."

Mr. K. Koti Reddi:—" In view of the fact that a lot of corruption is prevailing among the deputy inspectors, may I know whether it would not be desirable on the part of the Government to insist upon a certain percentage of elementary schools being visited every year by the District Educational Officer? "

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar:—" I do not admit the premises."

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Mr. G. Rameswara Rao :—" Does the District Educational Officer generally know the language of the district he is posted to ? "

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar :—" I think such postings of officers who know the language are arranged as far as possible."

Excise

Restrictions on the marking of coconut trees in and around Salem town for tapping.

* 470 *Q.*—Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(*a*) what the reasons are for the change in the conditions for the sale of toddy shops in and around Salem town ;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that trees are not marked in and around Salem town to a limited radius for any other shop except those in Salem town and its outskirts during this year ;

(*c*) if so, whether the same principle was strictly followed during last year and the year before ; if not, what the reasons are for imposing such conditions this year ; and

(*d*) what the normal rent value was of a coconut tree for tapping toddy in each of the years of 1932–33, 1933–34, 1934–35 and what it is in the current year 1935–36 in the said area ; if there be great reduction, what the reasons therefor are ?

A.—(*a*) The hon. Member presumably refers to the sale of five toddy shops in Salem town and ten rural toddy shops adjoining them, in one group, for a period of two years commencing from the 1st October 1935. The shops were sold in one group because there were no bids for them when they were put up in auction separately. Sale by groups is a recognized method of disposing of shops if local circumstances render it desirable.

(*b*) to (*d*) The Government have no information.

*[*Note.*—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

II.—ADJOURNMENT MOTION *RE* ALLEGED GOVERNMENT INTERFERENCE IN DISTRICT BOARD ELECTIONS IN WEST GODAVARI.

* Mr. P. Peddi Raju :—" Under Standing Order No. 19, I beg leave to move that the business of the House be adjourned for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the interference of the Government in the district board elections in West Godavari.

" The elections were held on the 28th of last month, and orders were issued a few days previous to that and subsequently."

Mr. V. T. Arasu :—" I second it."

* The Hon. the President :—" Will the hon. Member briefly state his reasons ? "

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* Mr. P. PEDDI RAJU :—" Sir, in certain cases the results were declared, but by an executive fiat the Government stated that the declarations were invalid and the notifications in the Gazette were to have no effect, and ordered fresh elections. My submission is that it is only the courts that have got that power and not the Government. Another thing is they stopped the counting of votes for which Government have no power. And the third thing I want to mention is that the presidential elections ought to come up about the middle of this month but Government have extended the date by one month."

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Has the Hon. Minister anything to say?"

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI :—" Sir, as regards the three points mentioned, taking the question of restoration of nominations, Government have, in response to the appeals made to them, restored the names of three candidates whose nominations in their opinion have been improperly declared invalid. That question is now before the District Court as well as the High Court. I consider it objectionable to discuss the matter here as it is *sub judice*.

" As regards the question of stopping the counting of votes in the Attili circle, Government have received information that certain disturbances have occurred and some arrests have been made. Government have therefore ordered the counting of the votes in the ballot boxes to be stopped, and they have asked the District Magistrate for a report. This action has been taken under the powers conferred on Government under section 38 of the Act and rule 35 of the Electoral Rules which I believe do give power to Government to interfere in this matter before the election is complete. As the hon. Member has waited for five or six days for bringing in this motion after having given notice, I can only say that if he waits for a few days more, I would be in a position after receiving the report of the District Magistrate, to place the full facts before the House. But if he desires to have this motion to-day, I have no objection to that part of the matter being discussed."

* Mr. P. PEDDI RAJU :—" So far as the first portion is concerned, I might say that of the three nominations which were held to be valid by Government, only one is pending in the High Court and I am not going to refer to it because it is *sub judice*. Other matters alone I am going to refer to."

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I think the motion is in order. Does any hon. Member object? (After a pause.) No objection having been taken, the motion will be taken up for discussion at 4 p.m. to-day."

NON-OFFICIAL BUSINESS.

II-A.—MOTION TO POSTPONE CERTAIN ITEMS IN THE AGENDA.

* Mr. C. BASU DEV :—" Sir, before the items on the agenda are taken up, I move that items 1 and 2 be postponed till items 4, 6, 8 and 9 are disposed of, because these are formal matters and will not take more than 2 or 3 minutes on the whole."

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Mr. M. DEVADASAN:—" I second it."

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—" The motion is that items 1 and 2 be postponed till items 4, 6, 8 and 9 are disposed of."

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—" Mr. President, I object to the postponement because we have got only two non-official days and, besides, my Friend is not going to get any advantage by taking up those items referred to by him first and passing them now. So we can go according to the agenda and finish the Debt Conciliation Bill. On the 9th again we can finish the balance of the business. There is another Bill of mine which will not take much time. I object to this motion, Sir."

* Mr. C. BASU DEV:—" If an hon. Member who has given notice of a motion is not in his place, he misses that chance for that meeting of the Council and we have to wait for some months till the next meeting. (A voice: 'He ought to be here.') I leave it to the sense of the House."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

III.—AMENDMENT TO STANDING ORDER No. 5 (b) (5).

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—" The first item on the agenda is a motion by Mr. P. V. Krishnayya Choudari to amend Standing Order No. 5 (b) (5). Under Standing Order No. 77, I have now to read the draft amendment and ask whether the hon. Member has the leave of the House. The amendment has been circulated to the hon. Members of this House and is also printed in the agenda. It is as follows:—

'For *Standing Order No.* 5 (b) (5), substitute *the following*:—

" (5) *A separate ballot shall be held—*

(a) *for motions relating to Bills mentioned in* (iv) *of clause* (2);

(b) *for motions relating to Bills mentioned in* (v) *of clause* (2); *and*

(c) *for resolutions* ".'

I wish to know whether the hon. Member has the leave of the House. (After a pause.) Since no Member objects, I take it that the hon. Member has the leave of the House. The draft amendment is now to be referred to a Select Committee. Six members of the Select Committee have to be elected by the Council by means of the single transferable vote in accordance with the regulations framed in this behalf. Other Members are the President, the Deputy President, the Advocate-General, the Member who has given notice of the amendment, the Member of Government concerned and one of the Members of the panel of Chairmen to be nominated by me. I fix 3 p.m. to-day, as the latest hour within which nominations may be handed over to the Secretary.

" If the number of candidates nominated exceeds the number of vacancies to be filled, viz., six, there will be an election between 12 noon and 2 p.m. to-morrow (6th November 1935)."

IV.—THE MADRAS DEBT CONCILIATION BILL (BILL No. 9 OF 1934).

* Diwan Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR:—" Sir, I beg to present the Report [a] of the Select Committee on the Madras Debt Conciliation Bill (Bill No. 9 of 1934) and move that the Bill [a] as amended by the Select Committee be taken into consideration. Sir, this Bill has been pending for a long time, and I am glad that it is at last possible now to be considered by the House. There are one or two matters I should like to mention at the present stage. There is in the country a very legitimate desire that at the present period of depression, the agriculturist who has suffered the most, should receive speedy relief, and also that the relief should be made available in such a way that he easily gets it without much trouble and without much effort. I heartily agree with these views and I should certainly have been glad, Sir, to make the range of this Bill more comprehensive. In other provinces Bills of a comprehensive character for the relief of agriculturists have been brought in by the respective Governments and have been passed. But here, as we have been complaining from the beginning, the Local Government did not take any initiative in the matter and I took the responsibility of bringing in this measure. I was very much handicapped and I had to take the only model available at the time I introduced this Bill and this Bill was based on the Central Provinces Debt Conciliation Bill. So, naturally, the scope of this Bill is very much restricted. It is only confined to bringing into existence a machinery for bringing the debtor and creditor together and making them come to an understanding, because that was the line on which the Central Provinces Government moved, and as I said, I had to take for my guidance that Bill passed by the Central Provinces Government. Sir, naturally, the representatives of the people in this
11-45 a.m. House are anxious that we ought to be able to introduce in this Bill provisions under which we can give relief to our agriculturists in the same way as the Bills passed by other Governments, especially the Punjab and United Provinces Governments, have granted relief to the agriculturists. As I said, Sir, I am in agreement with that view; but unfortunately, under the rules, we cannot introduce those provisions in this Bill the scope of which is, as I submitted, very restricted. So, Sir, the only way in which we can introduce those provisions for the relief of agriculturists in our Presidency will be either by getting the Government of this Province, as other Governments have done elsewhere, undertake legislation of that kind—I hope the Government will consider that position—or non-officials themselves taking the initiative.

" Sir, in the Select Committee, several Members were anxious to extend the scope of the Bill and possibly such attempts will again be made. Of course the question whether such amendments will be in order or not is for you, Sir, to decide. I have nothing to do with that. But I may say that I am in entire sympathy with that demand to give further relief to the agriculturists. At this stage I only want to say that the scope of the present Bill is restricted.

[a] Printed as Appendix IX on pages 739–754 infra.

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" The Select Committee, Sir, has not introduced very many changes in the clauses of the Bill except in clause 15 which gives guidance to the Boards specifying the matters that will have to be taken into consideration in granting certificates. With these few words I commend my motion for the acceptance of the House."

The motion was duly seconded.

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was taken into consideration.

Clause 1.

Sub-clause (1).

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI :—" I move—

'*In sub-clause* (1), for *the words* " *the Madras Debt Conciliation Act*, 193 , " substitute *the words* " *the Madras Agriculturists' Indebtedness Relief Act*, 1935." '

" The reason for my moving this amendment is to bring it in conformity with the Acts in force in the other Provinces. At the same time, Sir, in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, the hon. Mover has himself mentioned in various places that it is intended for the agriculturists. So I suggest that it must be called the Madras Agriculturists' Indebtedness Relief Act. In the definitions also, the word ' Agriculture ' has been given a comprehensive definition. In these circumstances I feel that the name should be Agriculturists' Indebtedness Relief Act because it affects all people."

Rai Sahib C. KOLANDA REDDI :—" I second it."

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—" Sir, I do not see why it should be insisted upon that there should be this change. Section 2 includes landholders and they may not be agriculturists. The provisions of this Bill would still apply to them. Such being the case it is not necessary to change the title of the Bill into Agriculturists' Indebtedness Relief Act."

Mr. C. BASU DEV :—" I oppose the amendment on the ground that it goes against the aim of the Bill which is to afford relief to all debtors and not merely to agriculturists. Even the creditors will be advantageously affected by this Bill. The creditor and the agriculturist debtor and every other debtor stand to gain by this measure. I think therefore that we should retain the words ' Debt Conciliation Bill.' Debt Conciliation is the essence of this measure."

* Mr. W. K. M. LANGLEY :—" Mr. President, Sir, I oppose this amendment. My hon. Friend the member for Guntur was one of those on the Select Committee principally concerned in altering the whole scope of this Bill and so making it applicable not only to the small agriculturist but also to any debtor and so covering any sort of debt whether incurred in trade or by personal extravagance. The definition of agriculture was so altered that any man who keeps a couple of silkworms is regarded under the Bill as an agriculturist. My hon. Friend, Mr. Koti Reddi, has just let the cat out of the bag and has shown that the intention of my hon. Friend the Mover of the amendment and his

friends was to extend the Bill beyond the agriculturists. It seems to me therefore that it is hardly honest on the part of my hon. Friend, the Member for Guntur, to now wish to alter the title of the Bill so as to give it a purely agricultural flavour. So I beg to oppose the amendment."

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—"Mr. President, I am not anxious to restrict the Act only to agriculturists. Under its provisions agriculturists, sericulturists and others will come. It should be a beneficial measure to all persons like that. In Punjab and Bengal there are similar Acts and they are called the Agriculturists' Relief Acts. In conformity with that I wanted that we should change the name. Anyhow, I have no objection to withdraw my amendment."

The amendment was by leave withdrawn.

Sub-clause (3).

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—"I move

'*that sub-clause* (3) *be omitted*.'

"I am moving this motion for omitting sub-clause (3) only with a view to give these facilities without delay. Sir, people are anxious that this Bill should be passed into law as soon as possible so that the benefit we give may be available to them very early. If the Bill is to come into force as soon as it is passed into law, it would be an advantage instead of there being postponements. I do not know whether the Government have any idea of again experimenting in particular districts just as they are doing in the case of the Agriculturists Loans Act. I want that they should come out openly and say what their intentions are. If that is not the case, I do not see any reason why they should come forward every time with notifications for each district. With that idea I move that as soon as the assent of His Excellency the Governor and the Governor-General is received, the Act should come into operation without any postponement. As we have been suffering these three or four years without any relief, I very much wish that this suffering is not prolonged a moment longer than necessary. With that idea it is that I have moved for the omission of sub-clause (3)."

Mr. G. R. PREMAYYA:—"I second it."

* The Hon. Sir K. V. REDDI NAYUDU:—"Sir, the effect of the omission of this sub-clause will be to make the Act come into force as soon as the Governor-General's assent is published. The amendment is not acceptable because it is necessary to have time for framing the rules and for selecting the persons to be appointed to the Debt Conciliation Board and also for deciding the question whether each district should have one Board or whether there should be more than one Board, before the Act is brought into force. It is certainly not intended that there should be any delay in bringing the Act into force."

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Mr. P. V. Krishnayya Choudari:—" I do not know what prevents the Government from framing the rules now alone, even before assent is given. I am not able to understand the difficulty. Many of the Bills that we have passed have come into force as Acts from the date assent is given. My idea in moving this amendment is simply this: to give the people the benefit of this measure as soon as possible. Rules can be framed without any delay. As soon as legislation is passed and the assent is given, the Boards also may be formed. But I have no objection to fix the date of coming into force of this Act as one month after the date on which assent is given."

* The Hon. Sir K. V. Reddi Nayudu:—" There is no ambiguity in the matter at all. It is not the intention of Government that any delay should be caused in the matter. They will do everything in their power to expedite the framing of these rules and the coming into force of this Act. But this Government has no power to make the rules unless the assent of the Governor-General is received. However, as the hon. Member suggests, we shall set to work even before the assent is received. I think that ought to satisfy the hon. Member."

The amendment was by leave withdrawn.

Clause 1 was then put and carried.

Clause 2.

* The Hon. Sir K. V. Reddi Nayudu:—" Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move the following amendment:— 12 noon.

'(a) *In line 3 of sub-clause (f), before the word " payable " insert the word " whether "; and*

(b) *In line 4 of sub-clause (f), before the word " whether " insert the word " and ".'*

" This is the noncontentious part of the amendment of which I have given notice and accordingly I move it first."

The Hon. Mr. G. T. H. Bracken:—" I second it."

The amendment was put and carried.

* The Hon. Sir K. V. Reddi Nayudu:—" Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move the following amendment:—

'*In sub-clause (f) of clause 2, after the words " land revenue or anything recoverable as an arrear of land revenue " in lines 6 to 8, insert the words and figures " rent as defined in the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908." '*

" Sir, the object of this amendment is to exclude from the definition of debt any rent or arrears of rent whether it is, in the shape of mere rent or of a decree. Such amounts should not form the subject-matter of arbitration by the boards that we constitute. The Government consider that the rent due to a zamindar is not a debt. Debt, as ordinarily understood, is the amount borrowed for the purpose of the borrower. Rent, on the other hand, is the money due to the landlord as his share of the produce of the land and as such it is different from our conception of debt. The principle on which the rent is based is that

the landlord is entitled to have his share of the produce of the land, though of course in many instances his share has been converted into money rent. But the basic principle is the same. To call the landlord's share of the produce of the land as debt would be wrong and Government consider that it should not be so treated. Further if that is granted, the landlord would have difficulty in paying peshkash to the Government, because he can pay the peshkash only after receiving the rent. Considering the practical difficulties that would be caused and remembering that by no stretch of imagination could one call the landlord's share of the produce of the land as debt, the Government think that rent ought to be excluded from the definition of debt in this Bill."

Rao Bahadur P. C. MUTHU CHETTIYAR seconded the amendment.

Diwan Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, I am sorry that the Government should have taken upon themselves the task of bringing forward an amendment of this kind and I am also surprised at the arguments advanced by the Hon. the Law Member in support of it. When the Hon. the Law Member says that rent is not debt, he forgets that rent also is a sum due to the landlord and if it is money due to the landlord, certainly it is a debt. It cannot be said that if the dues are of one kind they constitute a debt but if they are of another kind they do not constitute a debt. So far as the debtor is concerned it is a liability which he has to bear and provide for. The only other reason that the Hon. the Law Member gave was that the zamindar would have difficulty in paying peshkash. But is he not aware that most of the creditors are also debtors in their turn to somebody else? Do they not borrow for the purposes of lending money to others? When the Hon. Member is making the Bill applicable in the case of other creditors who may themselves be debtors, it is quite illogical to argue that because the zamindar has to meet some other demands, rent cannot be treated as debt. The whole scheme of the Act is forgotten by the Hon. Member when he advances this argument. We bring together the debtor and all his creditors and we try by persuasion of the creditors and the debtor so that all the debts of the debtor are satisfied in one way or the other. If now some of the debts are going to be taken out of the scheme, to that extent, it will not be possible to wipe out the liabilities of the debtors. After all the right of the landlord is not taken away. Rent is included in the definition of the words 'secured debt.' Secured debt is defined as follows:—

'Secured debt includes mortgage-debt or any debt for which here is security, lien or charge created by deed, statute or otherwise.'

"Now after the Estates Land Act, this right of the landholder is secured by statute. Again, Sir, under sections 12 and 15, the right of the secured creditor to proceed against the property, in this case, the right of the landholder to proceed against the land on which rent is due, is not taken away. That is preserved. All that is sought to be done here is this: The creditor will have to appear before the board and prove what debt is due to him. The Board will see whether any arrangement is possible. If no arrangement is possible and if the creditor is unreasonable, the penalty imposed on him is that the costs

in any suit that he may file in the ordinary way for recovering his dues would be denied to him and also from the date of the order that may be passed or the certificate that may be given, he will get only 6 per cent interest in the place of any other interest provided in the statute or any agreement. That is all the penalty that the landholder might suffer. His right of priority, his right to the security—these are all preserved. Under these circumstances, I do not see, Sir, what reason can be urged for taking away the landholder from the scheme altogether, so that wherever a tenant may owe some money to a landholder, practically the provisions of this Act would not apply, because one of the debts cannot be dealt with by this Act. It seems to me that the Government do not realize exactly what this amendment is leading to. They are making the Act inapplicable to practically all the tenants in the zamindaris. That will be the practical result of the amendment that is now proposed by the Government. I hope, Sir, after the Government realize what this amendment will lead to, they will not press it.''

* Sir A. P. Patro:—" Mr. President, Sir, I thought that the author of the Bill had some substantial grounds to oppose the Government amendment, but as it is, he seems to have forgotten logic as well as consistency. If we refer to the Punjab Act which is evidently intended for the relief of agriculturist debtors, we find the following definition of debt:—

' " Debt " includes all liabilities of a debtor in cash or in kind, secured or unsecured, ... whether mature or not, but shall not include debts incurred for the purposes of trade, arrears of wages, land revenue or anything recoverable as an arrear of land revenue, or any debt which is barred by the law of limitation, or debts due to co-operative banks or to co-operative societies or to the Imperial Bank of India or to any banking company registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1913, or the law relating to companies for the time being in force in British India.'

" Hon. Members will see, Sir, that this definition exempts various kinds of dues. In the Punjab where the Act has been working for some time, it has been found necessary to have these exemptions.

" Now, Sir, what is the difference between the land revenue or assessment paid to the Government and the assessment or money rent or rent in kind paid to a zamindar? "

Diwan Bahadur T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar:—" That is not included in the Punjab Act. My learned friend is mistaking something else.''

* Sir A. P. Patro:—" I am coming to that presently. My hon. Friend is impatient. Now, Sir, land revenue is exempted in the Punjab Act as well as in the Bill before us. I ask the hon. Member who is a lawyer what difference will he make between the arrears of land revenue on patta land due to Government and arrears of rent due on patta land in zamindari areas? The zamindari ryot has the full right of occupancy, the right to sell, and the right of alienation. When the arrears due to the Government from the pattadar are exempted, why should there be any difficulty in exempting the rent due to the zamindar? There was this deficiency in the Bill as amended by the Select Committee and now the Government propose to make up that

deficiency by adding that rent as defined in the Madras Estates Land Act. This should not come within the purview of the definition of the word debt. This is very necessary both in the interests of the tenants and the zamindars. My hon. Friend seems to be labouring under a great misapprehension. He thinks that the zamindars are a different class of people and they can be easily dealt with much easier than the Government can be dealt with. If he thinks that these people can be inconvenienced easily, I am afraid he is very much mistaken. The tenants in both cases are on the same footing. The arrears of land revenue could summarily be recovered; the arrears of rent also could summarily be recovered. The land-tax in one case and the land revenue in the other case—both of them could be summarily recovered. I do not see what difference there is between the taxes due to Government and the rents due to zamindars. The zamindari ryot has occupancy rights quite as well as the pattadar. There is absolutely no difference between the two under the Estates Land Act especially after it has been amended. As I have said, when there is absolutely no difference between the nature of the rights of the tenants in both cases, I do not see any reason why the arrears in one case should not be exempted while the arrears in the other case are exempted, especially when you find that in the Punjab Act so many things such as the debts due to co-operative societies, banks, money borrowed for the purpose of trade, are exempted from the definition of debt. I think the same is the case with the Central Provinces Act also, on which my hon. Friend has modelled his Bill. Clause 2 (*e*) of the Act in the Central Provinces runs as follows:—

' " Debt " includes all liabilities owing to a creditor, in cash or kind, secured or unsecured, payable under a decree or order of a civil court or otherwise, whether due or not due, but shall not include arrears of wages, land revenue or anything recoverable as an arrear of land revenue, or any money for the recovery of which a suit is barred by limitation.'

12-15 p.m. " The idea underlying the Central Provinces Bill is that the concession should be extended to rent due to the zamindar. If hon. Members will refer to the Bengal Bill—it is still pending there—they will find this; debt includes the liabilities of the debtor, cash or kind . . but does not include the following:—

" Any amount due as arrears of wages or any rent due at the time when the Board determines the amount of debt.

" Evidently the Bengal Bill contemplates that rents due to the landholders should be exempted from the operation of the Act. Arrears of rent due to the landholder or zamindar under the Estates Land Act should be excluded from the operation of the Bill. When you have excluded land revenue payable to the Government, it is but just that you should exclude the rents payable under the Estates Land Act also. The relations between the landholder and the tenant should be fixed and regulated by the Estates Land Act and not by a separate Act like this indirectly. The Bill should not indirectly affect the relationship between the tenant and the landholder. For these reasons, I support the amendment brought forward by the Government."

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Mr. K. P. Raman Menon:—" Sir, I cannot agree with Mr. Ramalingam Chettiyar. I believe that the object of the Bill is really to give protection to persons who borrow from unscrupulous money-lenders. Mr. Chettiyar's object I take it, is not to avoid payment of rent or revenue or anything due to the persons to whom it is due under the law of the land. If that is the object of the Bill I fail to see why arrears of rent due to the landholder should stand on a different footing from arrears due to the Government. Government tax is a due because the Government is the overlord of the land and because it affords protection to the people; it is known as a tax. The landholder is to take a definite portion of the produce of the land and it is regulated by various Acts in particular districts. I fail to see why the landholder should be compelled to go to the Board at the instance of the tenant who has to pay his dues to the landlord to whom he is liable to pay the rent either under a contract or under the custom of the land. All dues are debts, no doubt. But why should the author of the Bill exclude from the purview of the Act certain debts and not others? It will be hard to include arrears of wages which are probably payments for services rendered by persons and earned by them. Why should land revenue be excluded? Because it is a paramount charge on the land. Similarly, the rent payable to the landholder—though it is not a paramount charge—is almost equal to the paramount charge. I submit, therefore, that simply because all dues are debts, there is no reason why certain dues which have to be paid under the law of the land, should not be excluded from the purview of the Act? Look at the definition of the word 'debt.' The rent due to the landholder is a secured debt. There are provisions in the Bill which would compel the landlord to go before the Board of Conciliators, in connexion with any proceeding he might have to take to enforce his rights. Why should he, who is entitled to get a certain share of the produce of the land, be asked to go before this tribunal and why should he suffer? Is it because he is unfortunately the landlord? I submit, therefore, that there is absolutely no reason why the rent which is payable to the landholder should not also be exempted. I would ask the Hon. the Law Member to exclude all rent, not only rents payable under the Estates Land Act, but all rents payable, for example under the Malabar Tenancy Act. There are other Acts which fix the rent which is recoverable on the property. All these rents should be excluded is my suggestion to the Hon. the Law Member."

Sriman M. G. Patnaik Mahasayo:—" Sir, under the Estates Land Act the Government as well as the assignees, the zamindar or the inamdar are co-owners with the kudivaramdar, the ryot. Though the land is in the hands of the kudivaramdar, the ryot, he pays rent to the co-owner, to the inamdar, the landholder or the Government; because they are co-owners with the ryot. They are really co-sharers. The ryot is not the owner of the property; the owner of the property is the Government or the landholder or the inamdar. Suppose there are two brothers entitled to a joint property in equal shares. You want to deprive one of the brothers, who is a co-sharer, of his equal

right in the property. The ryot is a co-owner according to the law recognized under the Estates Land Act. I do not know how the rent payable by the tenant can be called a debt; it is not a debt. By virtue of their share of the produce of the land, the Government or the zamindar or the inamdar is entitled to that share. The land is let out to the tenant by the landholder for the sake of getting rent. Therefore there is no distinction between the rents payable to the Government or to the zamindar or inamdar. I do not see why the rent payable to the zamindar should not be excluded. It is based upon the custom of the land. The zamindar cannot enhance the rent as he pleases. It is fixed by custom, or by statute. So also Government revenue. Of course the Government have got the right of increasing the rent to some extent. Land-cess is based not upon contract but upon statute. If that is the basis, I do not see why any distinction should be made between what is payable to the zamindar and to the Government. I therefore submit that the rent payable to the zamindar should be treated on the same footing as land revenue."

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—" Sir, we discussed this aspect in the Select Committee and it threw out by a decent majority the amendment to the same effect moved by my hon. Friend, Kumararaja of Venkatagiri. As a matter of fact we have not done any harm to the zamindars regarding their rights. The zamindar is likely to accept to the terms proposed by the tenant in the presence of the Board of Conciliation; if the zamindar is not prepared to do so, he has got the privilege of attaching the property of the tenant according to the Estates Land Act. Nobody can forbid the zamindar from taking legal action. It would facilitate the tenant and the zamindar to come to a sort of amicable settlement if the matter goes before the Debt Conciliation Board.

12-30 p.m. " Another point, Sir. For various reasons the zamindar may allow the rent to accrue for more than a year, sometimes for two or three years. The ryot would not be in a position to pay the full amount all at once. He can only appeal to the zamindar through the Conciliation Board and the influence of the Board may prevail with the zamindar and he may accept the terms put forward by the tenant, so that he may act according to public opinion. This will facilitate the tenant paying his dues to the zamindar. It will not take away the privilege of the zamindar which he has got under the Estates Land Act.

" Another point which I want to bring to the notice of the House is this: there is a lot of difference between rent paid by a ryot to the zamindar and to the Government. When we were discussing the amending Bill to the Estates Land Act yesterday in the Select Committee, one Raja Sahib suggested, in connexion with the proposal that zamindars should give remissions whenever Government gave such remissions, that the Government and the zamindar should not be treated on the same footing. But if in this case, the comparison with the Government is to stand, I think it is not justifiable. I therefore request the Hon. Leader of the House not to press his amendment.

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"The Hon. the Law Member said that the zamindars have to pay peshkash. That is why we don't want to include them in the operation of this Bill. Mr. Raman Menon stated that Malabar tenants should be given the same privilege. But how can they pay? If the debts are all going to be settled by the Conciliation Board, how can they pay even their income-tax? I think, Sir, the Act will then be of no use at all. We have already safeguarded the interests of the zamindars by providing that rent should be treated as secured debt. Only we have provided for conciliatory steps being taken. With these observations, Sir, I oppose the amendment of the Hon. the Law Member. I also appeal to the zamindars to accept this position, as there won't be any difficulty in the matter of collections, because they have got vested privileges according to law."

* Mr. K. Koti Reddi:—" Mr. President, Sir, from the attitude the Government have been taking in this respect, I believe nothing is likely to come out of this Bill. Hon. Members who have spoken in favour of the amendment moved by the Government have forgotten one vital fact, namely, that the necessity for bringing in this Bill has risen out of the extraordinary situation in this country, due to the inordinate fall in the price of agricultural products which have been the means by which the ryots have been enabled to pay land revenue to the Government, rent to the zamindar and interest and principal due to the sowcar. I am sure that if that point is remembered, hon. Members who have given their support to the amendment will withdraw it. On account of the extraordinary fall in the price of agricultural products, the rents due to zamindars have also fallen into arrears during the last three or four years. So also, the money due to sowcars has fallen into arrears. If we are going to show any consideration for the relief of the ryot, I do not see how we can make a distinction between the debt due to the zamindar in the shape of rent and the debt due to the sowcar by the tenant. I may even go further and say that I cannot personally see any distinction between the rent paid to the zamindar and the land revenue paid to the Government. But there is this difference, that so far as land revenue is concerned, taking all calculations into account, it is at least four times less than the average rent demanded by the zamindar. (Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro: 'The remedy is the Estates Land Act.') But we are dealing now with present circumstances. If a large amount of arrears is due to the Government, I would rather have that also included in this Bill; but I know very little is due to the Government in the shape of arrears of revenue.

"My Friend, Mr. Patnaik, said that the debt arises out of contract. But is that a ground for denying the ryot any relief that is possible under this Bill? The zamindars say they have ample sympathy for the tenants when it is a question of bartering away their rights to others; but when it affects them, I am afraid they are not budging even an inch. This House must consider deeply whether we are really going to give any relief to the ryot; if we are prepared to do that, there can be no distinction between the rent to be given to the zamindar and the debt to be given to the sowcar. Why should the sowcar suffer? What is the

difference between a rich man and a rich zamindar? I cannot see any. If you are to show any concession to the ryot by touching one man, why not touch another? If you do not stand by sanctity of contract statutory arrangements that have been come to, can as well be disturbed; but if you really feel that the necessity has arisen for showing some consideration to the ryot, show it all through. I am not for favouring one man as against another. As I have already said, so far as Government are concerned, the hardship is not so much, because the amount of land revenue is small as compared to what the zamindar gets. If the zamindars are prepared to say that they will take only such amount as the Government are taking, I think hon. Members will be quite prepared to put them on the same level as the Government. So long as they are not prepared to do so, I am afraid we cannot show the same consideration to them as we have to show the Government in this respect."

* Rao Sahib N. SIVA RAJ:—" Mr. President, Sir, there can be no doubt as to the position that was taken by the Government Member in moving this amendment. I thought, Sir, that so able and experienced a gentleman as the hon. Member from Coimbatore would have understood the position and supported the motion. On the other hand, I was surprised to see that he opposed it; and curiously enough, he was supported in his arguments by my Friend Mr. Koti Reddi, an able Barrister himself.

" Sir, in a sense it ought to be said that in this country the relationship between the landholder and the ryot has not been understood to the extent that it ought to be. For, I often see people treating the landholder in terms of the English landlord and the Indian ryot in terms of the English tenant. As has been pointed out by my Friend Mr. Patnaik who is an authority on the Estates Land Act, the relationship is not contractual, but it is really customary and it has now been placed on a statutory basis. If this is understood, then all these difficulties will not arise. In the first place, what is meant by rent? According to the history of all land systems in this country and according to the principle underlying the Estates Land Act, rent is nothing but land revenue paid to Government through the agency of the zamindar; and that has also been stated in another way when it is said that the zamindar is merely an assignee of the right of Government to collect land revenue. If my friend has no objection to exclude land revenue or anything recoverable as arrear of land revenue from the category of debt under this Bill; I do not see why the definition ought not to exclude rent.

" My second point in support of the motion is that rent has been made a charge on the holding of the ryot under the Madras Estates Land Act. For the first time in the history of tenancy legislation in this province, we know that when the Estates Land Act declared the rights of both parties, i.e., the ryots on the one hand and the landholder on the other, the one great substantive right conferred on the zamindar or landholder was this right of treating rent as a charge on the holding

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of the ryot. But so far as this definition goes, for all practical purposes, it takes away the difference that does exist between secured and unsecured debts, and in so doing, if you do not exclude rent from the category of debt under this Bill, it will amount to taking away the one right that was conferred on the landholders under the Estates Land Act.

"There is also a third reason why I feel that this motion should be supported. Rent under the Madras Estates Land Act has practically become statutory in its nature. It is no more contractual; and even if it was customary at one time, it is no more so. For instance, take the question of enhancement of rent or commutation of rent. These have been controlled by statute, and a certain procedure has to be followed before a settlement can be effected. There is also a provision going to be made with regard to remission of rent. Taking all these points into consideration, one can clearly see that rent is not merely a matter of contract between two persons—the landlord and the tenant. If we do not accept the amendment, what will happen is that there will be a conflict between the Estates Land Act and the Debt Conciliation Bill. I think therefore that all the objections so far heard against the amendment have been merely raised with the idea of satisfying the tenant. Even if this motion is not carried, I think you will only be giving the tenants a sense of false security; for, under the provisions of the Madras Estates Land Act, rent can be recovered in many other ways. That is why I say I am in favour of this amendment, and I find there is no point in opposing it."

MAHBOOB ALI BAIG SAHIB Bahadur:—"Mr. President, it is 12-45 p.m. obviously unfair to include the rent payable to the zamindars under the definition of 'debt' under the provisions of this Bill. As my hon. Friend, Mr. Siva Raj pointed out, there is practically no difference between the rent payable to the zamindar and the land revenue payable to the Government. I am sure, hon. Members are aware how the system of landlord and tenant came into vogue in this country and it is also well known that the zamindar is a mere assignee of the land revenue payable to the Government. Most of them were farmers of rent, some of them were poligars or military chiefs who were assigned the land revenue payable to the Government in lieu of the services rendered by them to the Government. Therefore, Sir, there is no difference at all between the rent payable to the zamindar and the land revenue payable to the Government. After the permanent settlement of 1802, the estates were settled upon the zamindars and a sort of contractual relationship came to be established between the zamindars and the tenants and that is the reason why we find enhanced rents being collected by the zamindars from the tenants. When this legislature is thinking of reducing the rent payable by the tenant to the zamindar on a sliding scale according to the value of the agricultural produce, there is no meaning in urging that the rent payable by the tenant to the zamindar should be included in the term 'debt' under this Bill. If you want to seek any remedy for this, the Bill which my hon. Friend, Mr. Patnaik has brought forward will be the relevant Bill where any remedy for reducing the enhanced rate of interest that is

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being at present paid by the tenants to the zamindars could be sought. But, as I have already submitted, there is no difference between the rent and land revenue. If any excess is extracted by the zamindar from the tenant that can be remedied under the Bill to amend the Madras Estates Land Act which has been introduced by Mr. Patnaik.

"Another reason why I should think that this amendment should be supported is, whereas in the case of the revenue due to Government provision has been made under the rules framed by the Government for granting remissions, in regard to enhancement of rent so far as the zamindari tenants are concerned, we are thinking of framing rules under the Madras Estates Land Act. So, when we are thinking of providing for a sliding scale of rent according to the prices of agricultural produce, there is no reason why the rent payable by the tenant to the zamindar should be made subject to alterations. As a matter of fact, zamindars also pay their peshkash, which is the land revenue payable by the zamindars to the Government. Instead of the tenants themselves paying the rent to Government, the zamindars get the rent from the tenants as agents. As I have already stated, on account of historical circumstances the zamindars were liable to pay peshkash, and unless the Government are persuaded to reduce the peshkash there is no reason why we should ask them to reduce the rent payable to them, especially in view of the fact that we are going to provide for a proper remedy under the Estates Land Act."

* Mr. V. P. NARAYANAN NAMBIYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I support the amendment before the House. Though I have nothing to add to the weighty reasons that have been urged by the hon. Member from Ganjam and the hon. Member from Malabar, I should like to answer two points that have been raised by my hon. Friend from Cuddapah, Mr. Koti Reddi. He said, the Hon. Gentleman—the Law Member has forgotten a very vital point—the extraordinary situation that is now prevailing. Sir, this is a Bill conceived in the best interests of agricultural indebtedness and with the object that it should enure to the benefit of the people for all time. It is not an ordinance meant to last for a year or two to meet an exceptional situation. Again, this is not an amendment which admits of an inquiry into the relationship between landlords and the tenants. If we accept the fundamental position that rent is but the enjoyment of one's own share through the agency of another, then there would be no difficulty. Sir, I support the amendment and join in the request of my hon. Friend, Mr. Raman Menon, that rent payable under the Malabar Tenancy Act be also excluded."

* Diwan Bahadur A. APPADURAI PILLAI:—"Mr. President, Sir, the revenue payable to Government by the zamindar and the rent payable by the tenant to the zamindar amount to the same thing; one is called revenue governed by the Revenue Recovery Act, 1864, and the other is termed 'rent' governed by the Rent Recovery Act VIII of 1865. Both the Acts were passed almost simultaneously, one to safeguard the collection of revenue and the other Act VIII of 1865 to

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safeguard the collection of rent. Latterly, as the House knows, Act VIII of 1865 was replaced by the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908, and this Act has been considered on the floor of this House on several occasions. The hon. Members may very well know how the position of the landlord and the tenant came to be regularized by the provisions of the Estates Land Act. Whatever may be the case, revenue payable to Government and rent payable to the zamindar or inamdar or whoever the intermediary, partake of the same nature and they are identically the same. In the amendment it is proposed to take out of the purview of the definition of 'rent' land revenue or anything recoverable as an arrear of land revenue for the simple reason that land revenue is a primary charge in the land and as it is payable to Government it takes precedence over all other items, and that is the reason why, whoever may be the owner of the land and whoever happens to be the occupier of the land, Government have got the first and primary claim over the land regardless of the fact whoever pays the amount and whatever be the other encumbrances upon the property. Is it not fair, Sir, that when the landholder or the zamindar comes in between the Government and the ryot, the amount that is due from the ryot should also be treated in the same way as land revenue and be made the first claim upon the land? It is with that object, I take it, that the Hon. the Law Member has moved this amendment. The direction indicated in the amendment, namely, that the privilege attached to land revenue should in all fairness be extended also to rent, because just as land revenue happens to be the first claim on the land regardless of other encumbrances, so also rent payable to the zamindar will have to be treated as the first charge. We all know the ryot in a zamindari tract is called a tenant while the ryot in a ryotwari area is called a ryot. In ryotwari areas we have got the Government and the ryot. In zamindaris there is the intermediary in the person of the zamindar, who takes upon himself the responsibility of collecting the amount from the cultivator and paying it to the Government, and he ought not to be placed in any inconvenient position merely because he undertakes the responsibility of collecting the revenue on behalf of the Government. He has himself got to pay to the Government his share of the rent in the shape of peshkash in return for the amount he collects from his tenants. It is therefore very necessary that any concession or liberty shown to land revenue should in fairness be equally shown to the zamindar's rent as well. With these remarks, I heartily support the amendment moved by the Hon. the Law Member."

Diwan Bahadur T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar:—" Sir, I just want to add one word. Both in the Central Provinces Act and in the Punjab Act which provide for Conciliation Boards, debt due to the landholder is not excluded, and in the Bill that is drafted by the Bengal Government and is under the consideration of the Bengal Legislative Council rent that is due is not again excluded. That is a point which I would ask the House to take into consideration. There have been two legislations already and another pending, and in none of these, rent due to the landholder is excluded. I will only add that while the zamindars

have been showing a lot of lip sympathy to the tenants wherever they go, if they are going to insist that rent ought to be taken out of the Bill, the real effect of the sympathy will be seen, and it will mean that they are prepared to be generous at the expense of others and not at their own expense."

* The Hon. Sir K. V. Reddi Nayudu:—"Mr. President, the expression of opinion on the part of so many members of this House is a clear indication that the amendment is in the right direction. My hon. Friends, Mr. Muthu Chettiyar, Sir Patro, Messrs. Raman Menon, Patnaik, Siva Raj, Narayanan Nambiyar and Appadurai Pillai clearly met many of the points raised by those three or four members who were in opposition to the amendment. It does not therefore require many arguments from me to support my original amendment. My hon. Friend Mr. Ramalingam Chetti started with the definition that money due is debt. Perhaps if he was relying upon the derivation of the word 'debt' he might be correct. But, Sir, surely his definition will land us in very serious difficulties. Take for instance a decree for damages in tort. A man breaks his leg and he goes to a court and gets a decree for damages either from the Municipality or somebody; that will certainly be money due to him. Would the hon. Member seriously contend that these decrees of court would have to be brought in as debts and treated by this board. (Mr. K. Koti Reddi: 'Undoubtedly'.)

1 p.m. "That has not been my conception when I read the Bill. It was never intended that a court decree of that kind should also be brought in here. The basic principle of debt, for the relief of which this Bill is intended, is that money for purposes of interest is lent to others by the creditor of his own free choice as a sort of business. It is in such cases alone, I thought that the Bill was intended to be operative.

"As has been remarked by one or two hon. Members, it is not a voluntary act on the part of the zamindar to give certain lands to a tenant. It is by the operation of the statute that all those who were actually in possession on a particular date, to wit, 1st July 1908 got occupancy rights and by virtue of that they will have to pay rent. The rent is, therefore, a statutory due recognized by an Act of the Legislature and no choice is left to the zamindar to turn out the tenant from the land. On the other hand, the creditor has the choice of lending money or not. It is open to him to refuse the loan. But can a zamindar refuse to allow a man to remain on the land so long as he has the occupancy right, or his ancestors had the right from before 1st July 1908? There is absolutely no analogy between the zamindar and the money-lender.

"As regards the other points, they have been fully dealt with by other hon. Members, especially that argument that no reasonable distinction can be drawn between land revenue on the one hand and rent due to the zamindar on the other. It has been pointed out that the zamindar is only an intermediary. He pays to the Government a portion of the amount which at one time used to be paid by the tenant.

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Simply because the Government gave the melvaram right of it to the zamindar it does not alter the position. The rent payable by the tenant, therefore, is exactly on a footing with the revenue which is paid to the Government and it will be unfair and unjust to make any distinction.

"My hon. Friend Mr. Ramalingam Chettiyar said that there are provisions in this Bill which exclude rents for all practical purposes from the definition of debt. He has pointed out that this is a charge on the land; and secured debts are made, expressly or by implication, so invulnerable that if the creditor does not come to an agreement, it will no longer bar him from recovering his debts. That is no doubt true. The reason why the zamindars want this amendment and the Government support them is this. There is any amount of delay caused by these proceedings. When an amount is to be recovered, mark you it is not through the courts—it is by a special procedure provided by the Estates Land Act. It is open now to the tenant to go to the board. Under the provisions of this Bill, the amount cannot be recovered even in a court of law and the procedure has to be gone through. It might be one year; and we have in fact provided for one year. Is it fair that the zamindar should be precluded from getting his rent within one year and if so, what will be his position and his capacity to pay peshkash to the Government? It is said 'so do the money-lenders borrow their money'. But in their case it is a voluntary act. He borrows of his own accord and lends it of his own free will. It is not insisted upon by law. It is not so in the case of the zamindar. (A hon. Member: 'When the amounts were lent, this Bill was never thought of'.) That does not alter the position. He has taken to it as a business and he must take the consequences. I think, Sir, there is absolutely no sound or good reason to show that the amendment is wrong."

* The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"Mr. President, after having heard the arguments against this amendment I wish to make a few remarks. I will, first of all, request hon. Members to realize that the very principle of this Bill is to provide some sort of remedy for the extraordinary state of affairs owing to the economic depression which has affected not only this country but other countries in the world. Land values and the value of produce have gone down to what they were 4 or 5 years ago. The intention of this Bill is to give some kind of relief to those who borrowed money in the past before the economic depression set in. It follows that the relief we propose to give in this Bill should be to those debtors who borrowed money before the economic depression set in and I do not see how rents under the Estates Land Act can be included by any stretch of imagination under the definition of debts. This Bill is intended to meet cases of debts contracted by borrowing money. As regards rent, it is fixed by statute and the statute also fixes the rate of interest that can be claimed for arrears. I do not see how those who are opposing this amendment consider that they are really helping the ryots except in thinking

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that any difficulty placed in the way of the landholders from realizing their rent will indirectly be helping the tenants. As some hon. Members have stated, whatever may be the award it is open to the landholder either to agree or not. The second proviso to clause 12 states as follows:—

'Provided further that when a secured creditor does not agree to the settlement, such settlement shall not affect his right to proceed against the secured property.'

" The net result would be that an inducement would be given to the ryot not to pay his rent in due time and he hopes by going to the Conciliation Board, he can get some material benefit. After all delay, he will have to pay his dues plus interest in addition to the normal rent. I am afraid that if rent is not excluded from the definition of debt, it will neither be to the advantage of the ryots nor to the landholders.

" It is not a question of showing sympathy to the tenants. In the interests of both the tenants and the landholders, it is necessary that we should not raise any obstacle in the realization of rents.

" My hon. Friend Mr. Koti Reddi said that he wanted to treat this amendment as a test whether zamindars are really in sympathy with the tenants or not. I must state for his benefit that even without his intervention and advocacy, there are many zamindars who have realized the difficulties of the tenants and have given them remissions and other facilities to help the tenants to tide over their difficulties. I would, therefore, submit that it is against the principles of this Bill to include rent under the definition of debts because it is not a case of contracting debts by borrowing. I appeal to the House to accept the amendment."

The amendment was put and declared carried.

A poll was demanded and the bell was rung.

Mr. T. B. Russell entered the Chamber at that time.

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—" May I know, Sir, if the hon. Member can take part in the voting?"

The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—" He was in the hall when the bell ceased ringing."

The House divided thus:

Ayes.

1 The Hon. Sir K. V. Reddi Nayudu.
2 ,, Rao Bahadur A. T. Pannirselvam.
3 ,, Mr. C. A. Souter.
4 ,, Mr. G. T. H. Bracken.
5 ,, Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar.
6 ,, Mr. P. T. Rajan.
7 ,, the Raja of Bobbili.
8 Diwan Bahadur C. Natesa Mudaliyar.
9 Mrs. K. Alamelumangathayaramma.
10 Mr. W. Scott Brown.
11 ,, H. R. Uzielli.
12 ,, C. E. Jones.
13 ,, G. T. Boag.
14 ,, R. Madanagopal Nayudu.
15 ,, T. B. Russell.
16 ,, T. Sundara Rao Nayudu.
17 Khan Sahib Syed Tajuddin Sahib Bahadur.
18 Rao Bahadur R. Srinivasan.
19 Diwan Bahadur A. Appadurai Pillai.

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Ayes—cont.

20 Mr. M. Devadasan.
21 Rao Sahib N. Siva Raj.
22 Mr. W. K. M. Langley.
23 The Zamidar of Kirlampudi.
24 Mr. P. V. Rajagopala Pillai.
25 ,, V. G. Vasudeva Pillai.
26 ,, G. E. F. Foulkes.
27 ,, G. Simhachalam Pantulu.
28 ,, P. K. Ramachandra Padayachi.
29 Rao Sahib V. Dharmalingam Pillai.
30 Rao Bahadur D. Krishnamurti.
31 ,, Sir A. P. Patro.
32 Sriman M. G. Patnaik Mahasayo.
33 The Raja of Khallikote.
34 Khan Bahadur Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur.
35 Diwan Bahadur A. M. M. Murugappa Chettiyar.
36 The Zamindar of Mirzapuram.
37 The Zamindar of Bodinayakkanur.
38 Mr. G. Sriramulu.
39 ,, J. Kuppuswami Choudari.
40 ,, C. Indrayya.
41 ,, K. Pattabhiramayya.
42 Khan Bahadur T. M. Moidoo Sahib Bahadur.
43 Mr. M. Vedachala Mudaliyar.
44 Rao Sahib D. V. Narasimhaswami.
45 ,, Pandit Ganala Ramamurti.
46 Mr. K. Kesavaramamurti Nayudu.
47 ,, M. B. Rangaswami Reddi.
48 Rao Bahadur P. C. Muthu Chettiyar.
49 Mr. C. Basu Dev.
50 Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur.
51 Mr. V. P. Narayanan Nambiyar.
52 ,, K. P. Raman Menon.
53 Diwan Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar.
54 The Zamindar of Chemudu.
55 Mr. G. R. Premayya.
56 ,, P. M. Thangal.
57 Rai Sahib C. Kolanda Reddi.
58 Diwan Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyar.
59 Mr. Mahboob Ali Baig.

Noes.

1 Diwan Bahadur T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar.
2 Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
3 ,, T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar.
4 ,, V. T. Arasu.
5 B. Pocker Sahib Bahadur.
6 Mr. M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
7 ,, K. Ahmed Meeran.
8 ,, P. Peddi Raju.
9 Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder.
10 ,, G. Rameswara Rao.
11 ,, U. C. Subrahmanya Bhatt.
12 Mrs. A. Rukmani Lakshmipathi.
13 Mr. P. Ratnavelu Thevar.
14 Rao Bahadur R. K. Venugopal Nayudu.
15 Mr. K. Koti Reddi.
16 ,, P. V. Krishnayya Choudari.

Neutral.

1 Rao Bahadur B. P. Sesha Reddi.

Ayes 59. *Noes* 16. *Neutral* 1.

The motion was carried.

* Mr. G. R. Premayya:—" I move— 1-15 p.m.

'*In lines 5 and 6 for the words " but shall not include arrears of wages "* substitute *the following*:—

" *and shall include arrears of agricultural wages but shall not* ".'

" Sir, Mr. Ramalingam Chettiyar's Bill is a copy of the Punjab Bill. The conditions may differ in the two places. In the Select Committee several sections were moved to suit the conditions of this Presidency. So I have suggested this amendment to suit the condition of our labourers of this Presidency. Sir, this Bill as it is drafted is no use for the agricultural labourers and wage earners. These agricultural labourers agree with the ryots that they may be paid their salaries or wages in kind. Generally these wage earners work for the whole year and when the ryot thinks that he cannot pay

[Mr. G. R. Premayya] [5th November 1935

he picks up a quarrel and then the employee is out. Generally, Sir, the employee cannot go to the court and he simply changes the landlord and earns his livelihood. To protect such people I have given notice of this amendment. Some of my friends think that this is a dis-service done to the community. But I have known it in the villages that on several occasions the members of the depressed classes who work under big ryots forego the poor wages due to them. In such cases I want to protect them by introducing this amendment in the Bill. This is very modest and very reasonable amendment and the Hon. the Law Member will be doing a great service to this class of people if he accepts my amendment. Sir, several of the small ryots who own very little land come to delta taluks and live as agricultural wage earners. Such people will not be protected at all if my amendment is refused. So I think that the Hon. the Law Member will have very little difficulty to accept my amendment."

Mr. P. V. Krishnayya Choudari:—"I second my friend's amendment. But I want to bring it to the mover's notice that he is doing a dis-service because we have provided for the safeguards for the wage earners. If this is to be added the wage earners will get a small moiety, an anna or so in the rupee. I want to bring it to the notice of the mover."

The Hon. the President:—"The hon. Member would have done better service by not seconding it."

* Diwan Bahadur T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar:—"Mr. President, it is not in the view that the wage earner should not have the benefit of the Bill that he is excluded. The reason for the exclusion is this. As in most cases, the wage earners cannot afford to wait to go to the conciliation board to get relief under this Bill or any other. The mover will also note that once the application is filed nothing can be done till the whole thing is disposed of in a year. That means the wage-earner will have to wait for one year to get his wages. It is not doing him any service to add his wages in the Bill. So I would ask the mover to withdraw the amendment."

* Mr. M. Devadasan:—"My Friend Mr. Premayya said that the present Bill is a copy of the Punjab Bill. (A voice: 'The Punjab Bill was passed later.') Then both this Bill and the Punjab Bill might have a common origin. There is a provision in the Bill for the agricultural wages to be also included. I must point out that what is good in one province may not be good in another province. Agricultural labourers do their work and ought to get their wages. It may be possible that in some cases there are dues to be recovered from their masters. Of course, most of the people do not resort to courts when they do not get the sum; if they go to court then there will be multiplicity of suits and the wage-earners cannot successfully prosecute their cases. It is often amicably settled between landlords and tenants. As the previous speakers have pointed out, I submit that the inclusion will make their position worse than what it is at present. If this amendment is accepted more dis-service could not be done to

the community whom my friend and myself represent here. If this is accepted the wage-earner cannot get as much as he would get in ordinary courts. It might come to one anna or two annas in the rupee and this will not be any service to him. This amendment is therefore against his interest and I will ask him to withdraw it."

Sriman M. G. PATNAIK Mahasayo:—"Sir, we are all surprised that Mr. Premayya should have brought forward this amendment. His real object seems to be to place before this House the difficulties the wage-earners are put to in the villages. They find it extremely difficult to realize their wages and he thinks if the conciliatory board is constituted the wage-earner can go to it and realize something. Otherwise they cannot go to courts and realize. But it will be doing some service to include this in the definition of debt. But he must remember that unless the debtor himself makes the application the wage-earner cannot go to the conciliatory board and so his object cannot be gained. So it is no good to pursue his amendment."

* The Hon. Sir K. V. REDDI NAYUDU:—"Mr. President, Sir, the matter is not so very easy as it is sought to be made by some of the hon. Members. There are both advantages as well as disadvantages. The advantage is that the man need not go to a court of law. He need not engage a vakil and stand the chance of fighting a man not at arms length but who is decidedly superior to hold his position. And then if he goes to the board the advantage is he need not pay any stamp duty or need pay only a small stamp duty and there is the possibility of the board taking a lenient view. But on the other hand there is the danger of reducing the dues to a small amount. I will state there is the advantage of saving costs, saving trouble of judicial court, saving pleaders fee and so on. On the other side there is the risk of the amount being scaled down, because the main object of this Bill is to scale down the debt due. What I say is, hon. Members who represent or claim to represent these labour classes might consult before lunch is over and let us know. So far as Government are concerned they will be entirely neutral in the matter."

At this stage the House rose for lunch.

After Lunch (2–30 p.m.)

* Mr. G. R. PREMAYYA:—"Mr. President, Sir, accepting the advice of the Hon. the Law Member, I consulted several of my friends, but their opinion was much divided and several of the Members could not understand what I wanted. I again explain that if the labourer is dispensed with at the end of a year without his wages being paid, how is he to be protected? I speak for those who earn Rs. 100 and above as yearly wage. If these people are not to be protected by this Bill, I do not know how this measure can be called a beneficial one. Even the rich ryots now cannot go to court; when that is the case, how can you expect the small labourers to go to court to recover their dues? They have very little money to spend. I only want somebody to suggest to me as to how this man is to be protected. If anybody would suggest any course, I am ready to withdraw my amendment."

The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"No suggestion forthcoming, is the hon. Member prepared to say anything more?"

Mr. G. R. PREMAYYA:—"At least I expected some promise from the Hon. the Law Member, because nothing is said here to protect such people."

The Hon. Sir K. V. REDDI NAYUDU:—"I do not know, Mr. President, what I can promise in the matter: no proposition has been placed before me to accept or reject. I see difficulty either way. If the hon. Member wants the Government to be neutral, Government will be neutral on the vote that may be taken."

The amendment was put and declared lost.

Mr. G. R. Premayya asked for a poll, and the House divided thus:—

Ayes.

1 Rao Bahadur R. Srinivasan.
2 Mr. G. Simhachalam Pantulu.
3 ,, G. Sriramulu.
4 ,, C. Indrayya.
5 ,, K. Pattabhiramayya.
6 Rao Sahib C. Jayaram Nayudu.
7 ,, D. V. Narasimhaswami.
8 Mr. M. B. Rangaswami Reddi.
9 Rao Sahib V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
10 Mr. C. Basu Dev.
11 ,, K. P. Raman Menon.
12 Diwan Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar.
13 Mr. G. R. Premayya.
14 ,, P. M. Thangal.
15 Rai Sahib C. Kolanda Reddi.

Noes.

1 Diwan Bahadur A. Appadurai Pillai.
2 Mr. M. Devadasan.
3 Rao Sahib N. Siva Raj.
4 Sir William Wright.
5 Mr. W. K. M. Langley.
6 Rao Bahadur B. P. Sesha Reddi.
7 Mr. V. G. Vasudeva Pillai.
8 ,, G. F. F. Foulkes.
9 Diwan Bahadur T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar.
10 Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
11 ,, T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar.
12 ,, V. T. Arasu.
13 Rao Bahadur P. C. Muthu Chettiyar.
14 Mr. K. Ahmed Meeran.
15 Rao Sahib Pandit Ganala Ramamurti.
16 Diwan Bahadur A. M. M. Murugappa Chettiyar.
17 The Zamindar of Mirzapuram.
18 Rao Bahadur T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.
19 Mr. U. C. Subrahmanya Bhatt.
20 Mrs. A. Rukmani Lakshmipathi.
21 Mr. P. Ratnavelu Thevar.
22 ,, K. Koti Reddi.
23 Diwan Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyar.

Neutral.

1 The Hon. Sir K. V. Reddi Nayudu.
2 ,, Rao Bahadur A. T. Pannirselvam.
3 ,, Mr. C. A. Souter.
4 ,, Mr. G. T. H. Bracken.
5 ,, Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar.
6 ,, Mr. P. T. Rajan.
7 ,, the Raja of Bobbili.
8 Diwan Bahadur C. Natesa Mudaliyar.
9 Mrs. K. Alamelumangathayaramma.
10 Mr. W. Scott Brown.
11 ,, H. R. Uzielli.
12 ,, C. E. Jones.
13 Mr. G. T. Boag.
14 ,, R. Madanagopal Nayudu.
15 ,, T. B. Russell.
16 ,, T. Sundara Rao Nayudu.
17 The Zamindar of Kirlampudi.
18 Mr. P. V. Rajagopal Pillai.
19 ,, P. K. Ramachandra Padayachi.
20 Rao Sahib V. Dharmalingam Pillai.
21 Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro.
22 Sriman M. G. Patnaik Mahasayo.
23 Khan Bahadur Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur.
24 Mr. J. Kuppuswami Choudari.
25 ,, P. Peddi Raju.
26 ,, T. Narasa Reddi.

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Neutral—cont.

27 Mr. H. M. Jagannatham.
28 Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur.
29 Mr. V. P. Narayanan Nambiyar.
30 ,, P. V. Krishnayya Choudari.
31 ,, K. Kesavaramamurti Nayudu.

Ayes 15. *Noes* 23. *Neutral* 31.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. V. P. NARAYANAN NAMBIYAR :—" The Hon. the Law Member suggests that amendments 5, 6, 6-A and 9 might be taken up along with item 33. I agree to that."

The Hon. Sir K. V. REDDI NAYUDU :—" I submit that amendments 5, 6 and 9 in the printed list and item 6-A in the second list go together, and the main proposition is in item No. 33, which seeks to delete the second proviso in that clause. These are minute points, so we can take these items when we come to No. 33."

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I think the House is agreed upon that postponement."

The House signified its assent and the items were postponed.

Clause 2.

Sub-clause (*g*).

The Hon. Sir K. V. REDDI NAYUDU :—" I beg to move—

2-45 p.m.

' *in sub-clause* (*g*), *in line* 1, for *the words* " *person who* " substitute " *person*
(*i*) *who*,"

in line 5, for *the words* " *otherwise whose* " substitute " *otherwise; and*
(*ii*) *whose* ".'

" This is only a drafting amendment."

The Hon. Mr. C. A. SOUTER :—" I second it."

The amendment was put and carried.

Rai Sahib C. KOLANDA REDDI :—" What about my amendment to sub-clause (*f*), Sir? "

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I wish to inform the hon. Member that amendments Nos. 5, 6 and 9 in the list printed and amendment 6-A in the list roneoed and circulated will be postponed until we reach the amendment to delete the second proviso to sub-clause (1) of clause 12."

Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" What about my amendment to omit the words in sub-clause (*g*), viz., ' or landholder whether he cultivates the land personally or otherwise.' ? "

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT :—" It will be taken up after the amendment of Mr. R. Srinivasan to this sub-clause is disposed of."

Rao Bahadur R. SRINIVASAN :—" Sir, I move—

' *In lines* 5 *and* 6, for *the words* " *one hundred* " substitute *the word* " *ten*." '

[Mr. R. Srinivasan] [5th November 1935

" Sir, I have moved this amendment to enable the small debtors who are generally tenants or labourers to approach the board. Labourers who are indebted to their landlords are kept in their services for generations under threat of evicting them from their house-sites and dwellings and sale of their cattle. I hope the hon. Members of the House will take pity on the poor people and agree to this amendment."

Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—" I second it."

Diwan Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR :—" The reason why these small debtors have not been brought within the scope of the Act is that it will be putting these poor people to unnecessary trouble and delay to ask them to appear before the board and prove their assets and liabilities. While we have all sympathy for the poor labourer who may be denied his wages, if we bring him under the scope of this Bill, we will be doing him not good but harm.

" Further, if even Rs. 10 is to be allowed as the basis for an application, the number of applications before the board will increase enormously and it will be impossible to provide an agency to deal with them. Even as it is petitions take sometimes five years before they are disposed by insolvency courts. Under this provision we are following more or less the same procedure as insolvency petitions. Such being the case, can a man from whom Rs. 10 or Rs. 20 is due afford to go and appear before the board several times in the course of one year? That is the reason why a limit has been fixed."

* Mr. M. DEVADASAN :—" Sir, this is a case in which I feel that I am unable to see eye to eye with my hon. Friend, Mr. Srinivasan. The conciliation board can take cognizance of cases on which debts exceed Rs. 100. In my opinion that figure is too small and should be raised to Rs. 500 which is the amount of liability admissible in an insolvency court. The Bill has embodied provisions of law borrowed from several Acts. Even as it is, the Bill will tend to do injury to the people and it will affect the credit of the country. If a man who is in need of money asks somebody to lend him money, the lender may be unwilling to lend money on the ground that the borrower might be going to the conciliation board the next day and throw himself to the mercy of that body. As such there will be great difficulties caused by amendments like this. I feel sorry that the Bill does not confer any benefit whatsoever upon the lenders or upon the borrowers. On the other hand it is likely to complicate the matters and the people who are in urgent need of money may not raise a pie if we apply the Act to cases where the debt is Rs. 10 or more.

" Sir, though I have not given notice of any amendment to this clause, if I may do so, I would suggest that even this minimum of Rs. 100 provided in the Bill should be raised considerably in the interests of justice and expediency. I oppose the amendment moved by my hon. Friend, Mr. Srinivasan, as it will adversely affect the poor people and request him to withdraw it."

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The Hon. Sir K. V. Reddi Nayudu:—" May I say one word, Sir? The difficulty of my hon. Friend, Mr. Srinivasan, seems to be that ordinarily small debts of Rs. 5 and Rs. 10 are incurred, but that the wonderful creditors manage to increase the sums to Rs. 200 or Rs. 300. That seems to be his main complaint. I may tell him that if a debt exceeds Rs. 100—does not matter how it came to that figure—it will come under the purview of the Act. Therefore there will be no difficulty. If there is any case in which a man lending Rs. 10 somehow manages to develop it into Rs. 100, it will come under the Bill. But, so long as it is only Rs. 99-15-0 it cannot come under this Bill. I think the difficulty he anticipates will not arise. He may therefore withdraw his amendment."

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

* Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro:—" Sir, I move—

' *In sub-clause (g), omit the following words, namely:—*

" *or landholder whether he cultivates the land personally or otherwise.*" '

" This Bill is intended for the relief of agriculturists and for that purpose to make provision for the setting up of conciliation boards. That being the case, where is the necessity for bringing in the landholders? The hon. Mover of this Bill will consider that point. One zamindar lends to another zamindar Rs. 50,000. Does that debt come under the provisions of this Bill? There is only one debtor and one creditor and there is a mortgage held by one zamindar against the other zamindars. In this Bill there is no limit fixed with regard to debts. In the Central Provinces Bill and in the Punjab Bill Rs. 20,000 has been fixed as the limit. In this Bill there is no limit prescribed. The Select Committee thought it better to omit any limit and the omission of this limit prescribed in the other Acts leads to this difficulty, viz., if a zamindar lends to another zamindar, what is to be the position of the creditor and the debtor. Nowhere in the Bill do you find any solution for that. A ' landholder ' says the Bill, ' shall be taken to mean all persons holding under a Sanad-i-Milkiyat-i-istimrar, all other zamindars, shrotriyamdars, jagirdars, inamdars and all persons farming the land revenue under Government.' This definition is taken from a portion of the definitions in the Estates Land Act. But by applying that definition to a landholder in this Bill, you will create a lot of difficulties. Therefore if you omit the words ' or landholder whether he cultivates the land personally or otherwise ' and restrict it only to occupancy tenants or pattadars who are actually cultivating the land, the whole thing becomes quite clear. Otherwise, as defined in the Bill, it is meaningless. I therefore took an extreme case as an illustration. Here is one landholder debtor. He will not come under this Bill. It is necessary that there should be 40 per cent of the debtors applying for it and so on.

" In the case of a single debtor the difficulty arises as to whether 3 p.m.
he is a man who actually cultivates the land or not. My friend says

that more than 40 per cent of the debtors come under this category. Therefore it is quite apparent on the face of it that the term 'landholder' is not comprehensive and would not be helpful for the purpose of the administration of this Act. If a landholder who is not a cultivator is a debtor, the question arises as to how his debts could be adjusted. Hence it is necessary that this provision should be confined to people who are occupancy tenants or land-owners who are cultivating the lands personally. If the scope of the clause is not restricted, it has no meaning."

* Rai Sahib C. Kolanda Reddi:—"I beg to second this motion. The definition of the word 'debtor' is rather wide and I am afraid it will cover everybody under the sun on God's earth. If the words 'or landholder whether he cultivates the land personally or otherwise' are deleted, it will only apply to agriculturists. There are so many who masquerade under the name of 'agriculturists.' To them it will not apply if this amendment is carried. We have consulted some of the aristocrats and the plutocrats. They are amenable to the suggestion that relief must be afforded to the ryot at the present moment and they are so sympathetic as to make sacrifices in matters which really concern the agriculturists. By agriculturists I mean the real, genuine ryot who ekes out his livelihood by agriculture. All the rest are pseudo-agriculturists. If this amendment is carried, the word 'debtor' will be restricted to the ryot and ryot alone. I think many of my friends who promised to show their sympathy to persons who are really agriculturists will exhibit that in a tangible manner by accepting this amendment. With these words I am glad to second the motion made by my hon. Friend, Sir Patro."

* The Zamindar of Mirzapuram:—"Sir, I rise to oppose the motion made by my hon. Friend, Sir Patro. If this amendment is accepted it would mean that we are excluding a large class of persons who depend upon agriculture and who under the Estates Land Act come under the definition of 'landholders.' I do not think, Sir, that it is fair to exclude a large number of persons such as the inamdars, the agraharamdars and small landholders. I request the Government and the framer of the Bill not to accept this amendment."

Diwan Bahadur T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar:—"Sir, one has only to read the definition of the word 'landholder' with the amendment that is sought to be introduced to find out what difficulties it would lead to, if this amendment is accepted. As the word 'landholder' includes the ordinary ryot who cultivates the land, we will be excluding all the ryotwari landholders as well as the landholders under the Estates Land Act. It was pointed out in the Select Committee that a person, though he does not actually cultivate the land, but depends on agricultural income, should also be treated as an agriculturist and so it was thought necessary that the definition of the word 'debtor' should include them. Now if this amendment is carried the ryotwari-landholders who cultivate their lands as also those who let out their lands on lease will be excluded from the operation of this Bill

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and also the owners of estates, whether they are zamindaris or inams or owners of some other estate. Only the tenants under the pattadars in the ryotwari area and the tenants in the estates will come under the operation of the Bill. I do not think that that is the intention of the mover of the amendment. But that unfortunately will be the result of the amendment if it is accepted.

" Then it is stated that this Bill is intended for giving relief to the tenants. In many cases the pattadar is in no better position, sometimes he is in a worse position, than the tenants. As the Government statistics show there are very many pattadars who pay Re. 1 and Rs. 2 as kist. A very large portion of the population consists of pattadars who pay very small kists to the Government, they do not all cultivate their lands. So I would like the mover of the amendment to see what will be its effect if it is accepted. As regards the case he mentioned whether a landholder who has advanced Rs. 50,000 to a neighbouring landholder as loan will come under this Bill, I should like to tell him that we in the southern parts are not situated in the same position as in the northern districts. There are the so-called zamindars in the south whose estates may not be worth more than Rs. 5,000 or Rs. 6,000. Landholders, whose estates are not worth more than Rs. 5,000 or Rs. 6,000, are in need of as much relief as tenants or ryotwari pattadars under the Government. We cannot be always looking at big zamindars and say that since they (the small zamindars) come under the definition of ' landholder ' no relief should be given to them. That will be most unfortunate. It may be that there are several people whose estates are worth several lakhs of rupees and they come under the definition in this clause. But the remedy to exclude such people will be to fix the jurisdiction of the Board as I had done in the original Bill. If the learned mover of the amendment is agreeable to that, personally I have no objection to accepting an amendment fixing an amount as the maximum limit of jurisdiction of these Boards."

* Mr. C. Basu Dev :—" Sir, I rise to oppose this amendment. I do not see any reason why the landholders who are in debt and who find it difficult on account of their commitments should not be given some measure of relief. It is not suggested that as soon as a debtor applies to the Debt Conciliation Board and gets his debts settled, the Government is going to say ' here is money for you, go and disburse it to all your creditors.' Nor is it contended that the landholders will use their superior influence to monopolize the Government's help to the detriment of others.

" I do not think that the Government will come forward to meet the liabilities of the debtors of this Province. There is absolutely no harm if the help of the Debt Conciliation Committees is sought and secured by the landholders. If the majority of the creditors or whatever percentage of creditors this House may finally adopt, if they agree, then only they can come within the beneficial provisions of this Act. I do not see why any person should be excluded from the purview of this Act. I therefore oppose it." 3-15 p.m.

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* Mr. W. K. M. Langley:—" Mr. President, Sir, I strongly support my hon. Friend, Sir Patro's amendment. I have already remarked, I remark now and I shall remark again if necessity arises that the whole character of the Bill has been altered by the Select Committee. We have all heard about the misfortunes of the small agriculturist, the man who works with his own hands and whose entire livelihood is agriculture in a small way. We viewed this Bill with considerable sympathy. It was under close consideration of the European Chambers of Commerce a year ago at the meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce at Calcutta. Their general feeling was one of sympathy. But it was made very clear that their sympathy was solely with the working agriculturist, the man of small means. This Bill was supported in the hope that my hon. Friend, the Mover of the Bill, was going to bring relief to these poor people who are so greatly in need of it. But what happened in the Select Committee? The whole character of the Bill was completely altered. It is now apparently designed to relieve any debtor whether worthy or not, whether he is earning his living by agriculture or not. Therefore I strongly welcome this particular amendment which is designed to some extent to put that matter right.

" The particular question raised by this amendment has already been under consideration in Bengal in connexion with the Bengal Relief of Indebtedness Bill. I have before me a minute of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce who appointed a sub-committee to consider this Bill and make a report to the Select Committee which was sitting on the Bill. I observe that they took up this particular point in connexion with clause 2 (9) of the Bill which defined a debtor as one whose primary means of livelihood is agriculture whether he cultivates with his own hands or not. So the same point to which my hon. Friend, Sir Patro, objected seems to have arisen there and it was provided in the Bengal Bill that in the event of any question arising as to the interpretation of this definition in particular cases, the settlement board concerned was authorized to give a final decision in the matter. The Chamber Committee of the Bengal Chamber did not agree that the position should be left thus and pointed out that the object of the Bill was or should be to afford relief to the actual cultivator or ryot and that the Chamber was strongly of opinion that the scope of the Bill in this respect should be rigidly and clearly defined. Sir, I range myself entirely with these very pregnant remarks made by the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, the leading Chamber of Commerce in this country. I also support very strongly my hon. Friend, Sir Patro, in his endeavour to get this Bill confined to the person we are all anxious to relieve, namely, the small agriculturist and nobody else."

* Mr. K. Koti Reddi:—" Mr. President, Sir, I oppose the amendment moved by the hon. Member from Ganjam. I have not been able to understand what he is driving at. Is he in favour or against the small agriculturist? Is he in favour or against the landholders? I have not been able to get it from him. This Bill has been introduced

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not merely for the purpose of giving relief to the small agriculturists, whoever they may be, but to others as it has been necessitated on account of the extraordinary fall in prices of foodstuffs and other commercial products due to the depression. If we restrict the operation of the Bill only to certain classes any amount of difficulty will arise. Is the ryotwari landholder, an agriculturist or not? Some ryots do not cultivate their land themselves, but others cultivate thousands of acres by their own labour as well as by hired labour. As Mr. Basu Dev pointed out nobody is going to get anything out of this Bill. If the Government or somebody else are going to give money for nothing then there need be a fight for apportioning it; but where you give money on easy terms, I do not see why the small ryotwari landholder or the zamindar should not have the benefit of it. If by bringing the creditors and the debtor together, the creditor could be made to forego a part of his debts, I do not see why the benefits of such conciliation should not go to ryotwari landholder or the zamindari landholder, big or small. The benefit ought to go to each and everybody whoever he may be. I do not see why any restriction should be placed on the operation of the Bill."

Sir A. P. PATRO:—"Mr. President, Sir, it is difficult for me to answer the criticisms of those who have not understood the object with which I moved my amendment. The effect of my amendment is to confine the operation of this Bill to the actual agriculturists who suffer under the present economic depression. It was never intended that this Bill should provide for a sort of board which will decide all claims and all debts. If the main object of the Bill is clearly kept in view, the question is whether the inclusion of the landholder—the landholder as defined in the Estates Land Act—is consistent . . ."

Diwan Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"May I say, Sir, that the word landholder is defined in this Bill itself and we need not go to the Estates Land Act for the definition. For the purposes of this Bill it is defined in the Bill itself."

Sir A. P. PATRO:—"My object is to point out that it is not the object of this Bill to protect the landholders and the zamindars but the poor cultivating agriculturist who is suffering from the economic depression. The big landlords who are in debt are not subject to economic depression. First let us confine this Bill to the actual poor struggling agriculturists and if this experiment is successful we can extend the operation of this Act to other classes. No reasons except mere words have been put forward by the hon. Members Messrs. Basu Dev and Koti Reddi, with whom it is very difficult to argue. The definition of landholder is too wide to include him also in the Bill. He may be an absentee landlord living in Madras or Calcutta or anywhere else and he may not be cultivating the land. Such a class of people are not intended to be protected by this Bill. If my amendment is accepted, it will confine the benefits of the Bill only to those who are in need of such help."

* The Hon. Sir K. V. REDDI NAYUDU:—"Mr. President, Sir, I regret I am unable to accept the amendment on behalf of the Government. I can see the force of the argument put forward by Mr. Langley,

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when he said that the Bill is intended for the benefit of the small agriculturists and not for the benefit of the bigger people. But that purpose will be served if we fix a maximum to the amount of debts which these boards may take into consideration. In the beginning my hon. Friend, the Mover of the Bill, wanted to fix it at Rs. 25,000. The Government themselves wanted to fix it at Rs. 10,000, because the Special Officer recommended that it should be fixed at Rs. 10,000. But the Select Committee did not want to fix any limit and it is that that has caused this difficulty. I am perfectly at one with Mr. Langley and I shall be very glad when the relevant clause is reached, if an amendment is proposed to fix the limit of these debts. Personally, I feel, subject to this limit, even landholders whether they are actually cultivating the land or not, should be included in the definition of the word debtor if they owe money. Amongst these landholders we are accustomed to think only of the bigger ones having large estates fetching six lakhs and ten lakhs of rupees. But there are very many small people known as mohasidars, inamdars and even zamindars in partible estates who have got only very small estates. There are zamindars and zamindars and some of them are involved in debts. The landholders whom I call mohasidars have only 100 or 200 acres on account of division of the property in the family. I do not see why such people, whether they are actually cultivating the land themselves or cultivating it with the help of farm labourers while financing themselves, should not have the benefit of this Act. The object of limiting the Act to smaller men can be achieved if we prescribe a limit for the debts by saying that debts beyond Rs. 25,000 or so need not be considered by this Board. For these bigger zamindars will have always bigger debts and they will not come under the Bill. If it is the object of the House that the time of these boards need not be taken up by the settlement of disputes among big zamindars, if it is the intention of the House that the big zamindars can take care of themselves they can get moneys from banks and from other sources
3-30 p.m. (Sir Patro: 'You have to fix a limit.') I have already said that Government wanted to fix a limit at Rs. 10,000 and when the question comes up, it is open to any hon. Member to move an amendment to that effect.

"It will be considered at the time. That will be the proper place. This is not the place to see that the provisions of the Bill are restricted to small landholders."

The amendment was put and lost.

Clause 2.

Sub-clause (i).

* The Hon. Sir K. V. Reddi Nayudu:—"I beg to move, Sir, the following amendment:—

'*After the words* "*lien or charge*" insert *the words* "*on immovable property*".'

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"It has been brought to the notice of the Government that lien or charge may be also upon movable properties, like pledging of jewels, etc. It is not the intention of the Bill that these jewels should be brought into as assets. This is a verbal amendment and I hope it will be accepted by the House."

Mr. G. T. BOAG:—"I second it."

Diwan Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"I accept the amendment."

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 2.

Sub-clause (j).

* The Hon. Sir K. V. REDDI NAYUDU:—"Sir, I beg to move the following amendment:—

'*After the words* "*lien or charge*" insert *the words* "*on immovable property*".'

Mr. G. T. BOAG:—"I second it."

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 3.

* Rai Sahib C. K. REDDI:—"Sir, I beg to move the following amendment:—

'*In lines 2 and 3 for the words* "*any district or part of a district*" substitute *the words* "*every revenue division*".'

"My point is, out of 100 agriculturists, 93 are indebted according to the report of the Special Officer. That means almost all the agriculturists are debtors. So, if there is to be a board for the whole district, I am afraid it will not be able to cope with the task which will be more or less gigantic. Therefore it seems to me that there should be a board for every revenue division."

MAHBOOB ALI BAIG SAHIB Bahadur:—"I second it."

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—"Sir, I am sorry I have to oppose the amendment of my hon. Friend, Mr. Kolanda Reddi; it is not a useful amendment from the point of view of the ryot. The Bill says that a board can be established for any part of a district. So, even for a taluk there may be a board; but the amendment of Mr. Kolanda Reddi restricts the scope of the provisions of the Bill. His amendment will stand in the way of the Government establishing a board for every taluk. So, I appeal to the hon. Member to withdraw his amendment."

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

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* Rao Bahadur P. C. MUTHU CHETTIYAR spoke in Tamil and the following is an English summary of his speech:—

I beg to move the following amendment which stands in my name:—

'For *the second sentence in sub-clause* (*i*) substitute *the following*:—

"*Such board shall consist of a chairman appointed by the Local Government from among the distinguished retired judicial officers who had held a post not lower than sub-judges and two members of whom one shall be a non-official*".'

The words 'gazetted officer' in the Bill are very vague; they may refer to gazetted officers in the Abkari or Forest Department, or the Engineering or Medical Department. The person who is appointed must have judicial experience. If a board is likely to be established for every taluk or division, and if we are likely to require a large number of gazetted officers, if the provision as it exists in the Bill is accepted, the Services Commission will be burdened with much work by way of selecting officers for these conciliation boards. At first, let there be only one Board for each district. The officers to be appointed to this Board should have much judicial experience. Retired Sub-Judges may be appointed to these Boards, as we need not pay high salaries to them and as there is need to economize our expenditure in this matter. There are many able and capable persons of this category and they will be willing to do this work. My hon. Friend, Mr. Krishnayya Choudari, has given notice of a similar amendment. You should not appoint persons in Government service. Retired Sub-Judges may be appointed and they may be given a small honorarium.

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"Sir, I rise to second the amendment moved by my esteemed friend. The object of my friend in moving this amendment in this: He submits that the term 'gazetted officer' is very vague; it is possible that the Government may choose for the office of the chairman of this Board any gazetted officer belonging to the Forest, Engineering or any other department. He insists on one main condition that the chairman should be one who has had judicial training and who has a judicial frame of mind. This is one of the essential qualifications which, according to him, should be insisted upon the holder of the office of chairman of the Board. Mr. Muthu Chettiyar submits that wherever possible, Government should try and choose retired judicial officers who have worked as Sub-Judges. That suggestion of my hon. Friend is very sensible . . ."

Rao Sahib N. SIVA RAJ:—"May I know if the hon. Member is translating the speech of Mr. Muthu Chettiyar?"

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"He might be repeating the arguments in English; he is not translating them."

* Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"I am bringing out the force of the arguments contained in the speech of my hon. Friend. On account of

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economic depression the Government find it very difficult to create new posts or to increase the number of Government officials. Therefore, it would be impossible to create a new cadre of officers to take up their places on these boards. The suggestion contained in the amendment is that they should requisition the services of retired Judicial Officers, people who have retired as Sub-Judges or even as District Judges. We have got quite a large number of people of this class who are well settled in life and who would be willing to take up this job for a small pittance as honorarium. The suggestion contained in the amendment is a very wise one and I hope the Government would find its way to accept it."

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—" Is the hon. Member, Mr. Krishnayya Choudari, moving his amendment?"

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—" This is quite a different amendment; I shall move it later on."

* Mr. M. DEVADASAN:—" Sir, in supporting the amendment brought forward by Mr. Muthu Chettiyar, I would point out to the Hon. the Law Member that this is a welcome suggestion made by my friend. There are enough men among Judicial Officers who have retired from service and who will be willing to do this work. They have been appointed Presidents of Bench Courts and Bench Magistrates and they are discharging their duties without fear or favour of men. We want that such men should be appointed to the conciliation boards. In these days of economy and depression, the Government may appoint retired Judicial Officers. I wish to submit that the Government need not restrict their choice only to retired Sub-Judges and District Judges but they may appoint persons who have worked as District Munsifs. They know the procedure very well and they might have retired as Sub-Judges or District Judges if promotions were given to them in due course.

" So, I submit that Munsifs also can be appointed to these posts. 3-45 p.m.
I do not understand what is meant by the word 'distinguished' in the amendment. Anybody who retires from service as a District Judge or Subordinate Judge must be a distinguished gentleman no doubt. Therefore, there is no qualification of 'distinction' necessary here. The provisions of the Bill relate to reception of evidence. In the case of retired Judicial Officers, we expect them all to be well-versed in law, and they will be in a position to shut out irrelevant evidence and irrelevant documents in connexion with the discharge of duties on this Board. With these words, Sir, I support the amendment."

* Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—" Sir, I have great pleasure in supporting the motion made by hon. Friend. Mr. Muthu Chettiyar, the Zamindar of Velliyakundram. It is undoubtedly true that there are a large number of Judicial Officers available, who will be happy in their retirement to be of use as members of the conciliation board. Especially, if the question of conciliation comes up, it would be a good thing if these retired and experienced officers are there. I also agree with Mr. Devadasan when he said that there was no special meaning in

having the word 'distinguished' here. All officers who have retired after a long service are distinguished. There is one special feature deserving notice. The Judicial Officers have till now decided cases with the help of vakils. Vakils always agree to differ from and contend against each other. Sometimes their profundities have led the Judges to greater difficulties than they thought. Perhaps, to avoid this embarrassing help, an attempt has been made by my friend, Mr. Ramalingam Chettiyar,—himself a lawyer—introducing a provision against the appearance of lawyers. Sir Thomas Moore, writing about an ideal Government in Utopia, made provision for everybody, but he stated that each client must plead his own case. There was no provision for lawyers there. And although the dreams of Sir Thomas Moore have never been fulfilled, my friend, Mr. Ramalingam Chettiyar, has attempted to realize that ancient writer's dream. All honour to the mover of the Bill! I also wish all success to him in his hopes and efforts. Let these retired officers do the good work by trying to bring about conciliation and good relationship between the creditor and the debtor in an atmosphere of greater freedom untrammelled by the contentious arguments of the vakils. I support the motion."

Diwan Bahadur T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar:—" Sir, the amendment proposed seems to me to be restricting the choice of the chairman and also making it impossible to have these boards except where we can find retired Sub-Judges or District Judges. It is not always the case that we can get retired Sub-Judges or District Judges where we want them nor can we be sure that they will do this service for nothing. It is not proposed to pay the Members of the Board anything except perhaps travelling allowance if they have to undertake to travel. The reason why the particular wording was adopted is this: The Government stated that up to Rs. 2,000 they would be able to finance debtors in cases in which their properties warranted the advance of such amount. Since the grant of these loans is to be vested in the hands of the Revenue Divisional Officers, the Government suggested that if the Revenue Divisional Officers happened to be the chairmen of these boards, it would be helpful. That was the suggestion made by the Government, and it was accepted by the Select Committee. No doubt there is some advantage in having a Judicial Officer also. It was also suggested to the Government that a Judicial Officer also might be there, and that is why it is provided 'one of whom shall be a non-official' leaving the other place for a retired Judicial Officer where one is available. That was the arrangement come to in the Select Committee in regard to the constitution of these boards. If, however, my friend has no objection, I would suggest that we simply say that the Board shall consist of three people to be nominated by the Government, on the understanding that wherever the Government can find a retired Judicial Officer of the grade of Sub-Judge or District Judge, they will put him in and also the Revenue Divisional Officer, the third being a non-official. The section will then read:—

'Such board shall consist of a chairman and two other members appointed by the Local Government.'

If that is acceptable to the mover, I think we can agree to it. I can quite understand the position of some of the gentlemen coming from Madura or Tanjore when they say that they can get the services of retired Sub-Judges and District Judges; but when we go to the other districts, we will find that they are a rare commodity. I therefore do not think that we can make any hard-and-fast rule here. If the Government can find a retired Sub-Judge or a District Judge prepared to work on this board, they may put him in. On that understanding, Sir, I think we can agree to the amendment in the form suggested by me."

Sriman M. G. PATNAIK Mahasayo:—" Sir, the amendment proposed by my friend does not seem necessary at all, unless he wants that no official should be appointed as a member of the board. The present position is that the Government may appoint a gazetted officer, an official and a non-official. If retired Sub-Judges or District Judges are available, I think Government will nominate them. Therefore, where is the necessity for this provision? As pointed out by my friend, Mr. Ramalingam Chettiyar, such men may not be available in districts other than Tanjore and probably in Madura and Ramnad. It is better we leave the clause as it is. I won't agree to Government being authorized to appoint any person without his rank being indicated here; that would lead to difficulties. Therefore, a gazetted officer is necessary. I do not think in a matter like this much knowledge of law is necessary. Moreover, persons who will be able to persuade the parties to come to terms may be more useful than those who know law. I cannot see any objection to even forest officers or excise officers being appointed, if they can persuade the parties to come to an agreement. Further, the questions to be decided under this Act are simple, and I do not see why any person with commonsense cannot discharge the duties under this Act."

Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—" Mr. President, Sir, till now I was under the impression that the Bill was for the purpose of obviating the unnecessary and circuitous routine of a civil court; it is now that I realize that the idea is that we are to avoid not only civil courts but also law. Otherwise, I cannot understand the statement made by my hon. Friend from Ganjam that judicial officers are not fit for this place."

Sriman M. G. PATNAIK Mahasayo:—" My friend has entirely misunderstood me; I said a judicial officer may be as persuasive as other officers, but it is unnecessary that a judicial officer should be appointed. If my friend did not understand me then, I think he will now at least understand me aright."

Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—" I am prepared to accept the amendment suggested by my friend. I think, Sir, retired judicial officers are available for this kind of service. Government may be aware that in the case of many of the appointments of honorary magistrates in the mufassal courts, many retired judicial officers have been appointed as magistrates and chairmen of the bench courts. It cannot therefore be contended that such men are not available. I think at least

one of the officers should necessarily be one who knows law. It may be that we are trying to obtain relief for the parties easily, but at the same time the procedural law cannot be got rid of. We have always to keep that in view. It may be necessary in certain cases to shut out irrelevant evidence or to allow conflicting evidence that may be brought in; for instance, false documents may be created and one of the parties may contend that the documents are *bona fide* and the other party may contend they are not. If there is no judicial officer on the board, perhaps the board will not appreciate the contention of either. Why we should fight shy of the judicial officer, I cannot understand. I am not quite in agreement with the views expressed by the mover of the Bill that judicial officers will not be available except in one or two districts. I think, Sir, they will be available."

Diwan Bahadur T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar:—"I can say in my own district, probably except in one or two divisions, it may not be possible to get retired judicial officers."

Mr. T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar:—"If the hon. Mover thinks that retired judicial officers may not be available, that makes me think that other gazetted officers will be available. If a judicial officer refuses to give his services to this kind of work, I do not see why another should similarly refuse to take it up. It is all a question of people's ideas of service. If there are judicial officers willing to give their services, why not take their services free? Perhaps, Sir, the whole trouble will be obviated if the hon. Mover of this amendment will accept a slight alteration by using the words 'officers who have held a post not lower than Sub-Judges or Deputy Collectors' in his amendment, so that if judicial officers are not available, the Government may appoint Deputy Collectors. You cannot say neither judicial officers nor Deputy Collectors are available. As has been remarked by the mover of the amendment, there is no use putting here a medical officer or an excise officer; their experience in Government service is not the same as that of a judicial or revenue officer. I therefore suggest that, if the hon. Mover has no objection, we may delete the words 'distinguished retired judicial officers who had held a post not lower than Sub-Judges' and merely say 'retired officers who had held a post not lower than Sub-Judges or Deputy Collectors'."

* The Hon. the President:—"We shall leave the Bill at that stage to-day and we shall take up the further discussion of the Bill on the 9th instant which is allotted for non-official business. If in the meanwhile, hon. Members are anxious to come to an agreement upon that particular point, they will be at liberty to do so.

"I may also mention to hon. Members that the progress we have made in this Bill has been rather slow, and we have got only one other non-official day before us. We must be able to finish not only this Bill but also the other items on the agenda for the non-official day. I hope hon. Members will keep this in mind when we meet on the 9th instant for transacting non-official business."

V.—THE MADRAS FOREST (AMENDMENT) BILL—APPOINTMENT OF CHAIRMAN OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE.

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—" I wish to make an announcement that I appoint Diwan Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar as the Chairman of the Select Committee on the Madras Forest (Amendment) Bill (Bill No. 22 of 1935)." 4 p.m.

II.—ADJOURNMENT MOTION *RE* ALLEGED GOVERNMENT INTERFERENCE IN DISTRICT BOARD ELECTIONS IN WEST GODAVARI—*cont.*

* Mr. P. PEDDI RAJU:—" Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move—

'*that the business of the House be adjourned for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the interference of the Government in the district board elections in West Godavari district.*'

" Sir, the matter is of recent occurrence because the elections to the district board were held on the 28th of last month and there was no opportunity for the Council to agitate this matter because the last Council met in August; and it has become a matter of urgent public importance because the Government have had recourse to passing of orders quite against the statute and the rules made by the Government and they have taken an action which would be subversive of all constitutional principles and that is, the executive Government should not interfere in the matter of elections either to panchayats or to local boards or for that matter any elections in the Presidency. Now, Sir, I am referring to three orders specifically which the Government have issued recenly. As regards the first—I do not know the exact date of the order—the Government seem to have sent a wire on the 26th of last month setting aside certain elections after the results were declared and the names of the district board members were gazetted in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 22nd October 1935. Sir, the results were declared on the 15th October and the election officer sent the results to the Press and the *Fort St. George Gazette* published the results on the 22nd October. Then, the Government Order comes as a surprise on the 26th October. I do not know to whom the Government Order was actually sent, but I may mention this fact, a copy of it, dated 29th October, was sent to one of the members, and was received on the 30th October."

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—" May I know the number of the Order of the Government? "

Mr. P. PEDDI RAJU:—" So far as the copy of the Government Order is concerned, its number is 4435, L. & M., dated 29th October 1935. May I, Sir, in this connexion, point out that the elections were held on the 28th October . . ."

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—" May I just intervene and inform the hon. Member that to-day I have been able to secure a copy of the Government Order No. 4435, L. & M., dated 29th October 1935, and it deals with three cases regarding three circles, namely, Circle No. 2,

Circle No. 4 and Circle No. 1. I may also inform him that one of these cases is before a court of law; and the hon. Member has observed this morning that he was not going to refer to that particular matter which is before the court of law. But I feel that, when the Government Order has been issued with regard to three similar cases and one of them is before a court of law, it stands to reason that if two of these cases are discussed on the floor of this House, it is quite possible that such discussion will vitiate, or influence or prejudice the enquiry to be held in the court of law about the one case which is similar. With a view to have a reasonable debate upon this adjournment motion and with due respect to the case which is *sub judice*, I would advise the hon. Member not to discuss anything connected with the particular Government Order. He might take up the other points and debate upon them."

Mr. P. PEDDI RAJU:—" May I make a submission, Sir. So far as these three cases are concerned, two matters, Nos. 1 and 3 have gone to the court prior to the Government Order. There were election petitions pending in the District Court, West Godavari, long before the Government Order was issued from this place. After the matter became *sub judice* the Government issued orders. There is another case which has gone up to the High Court after the Government Order was issued. So, my submission is that I will not refer to the matter which is pending in the High Court in which the primary point raised was regarding the validity of the stoppage . . ."

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—" If the Government have issued a Government Order when a matter is *sub judice*, it is not necessary that the hon. Member should discuss a question which is also *sub judice*."

Mr. P. PEDDI RAJU:—" Then, Sir, I will omit reference to these two circles, namely 3 and 1, and I shall confine myself to the policy of the Government in regard to the issue of the Government Order setting aside the election and ordering the cancellation of valid nominations by the election officer."

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—" That, as I have already stated, will not be within the limits of the debate to-day."

Mr. P. PEDDI RAJU:—" I shall bow to your ruling, Sir. I have stated the facts so far as they are concerned. Now, Sir, I shall deal with another fact and that is, how the Government have interfered in the elections. The elections, as I have already submitted, were conducted on the 28th, that is the date of the polling. The elections were all complete and then, Sir, on the afternoon of the 29th a telegram was issued by the Government stopping the counting of votes in a particular firka where there were two candidates to be elected, and that is the firka of the present president of the district board. So far as that is concerned, I would like to place certain facts before the House as to how the Government came to interfere. Unfortunately, Sir, this Council or the Members of this Council have not been treated properly by the Government. I have asked the Secretary to give me a copy of the order stopping the elections and I received a reply from the Assistant Secretary that he has been asked to state that a copy of the order is not

available at present. I do not know what the meaning of those words is. Perhaps the Government want to keep us in the dark. When they have sent an order to a subordinate officer, the original must be here and I think the House is entitled to a copy of it. That is how the Government have been treating this House. Quite apart from that, I have got definite information to say that a telegram has been received by the Government on the afternoon of the 28th Octobeer 1935 saying: "The police have joined the Congress, stop countıng votes in Attili firka, explaining in person.' I want to ask the Government whether it is a fact that such a telegram has been sent by the present president of the district board. Unfortunately, we are kept in the dark. That is the version given to me. Further, Sir, the president of the district board has not come here for the last five days, but he has come here only yesterday. Is that the way that Government should deal in such matters? Should not the Government take an explanation or some statement from the president and then pass orders? The proper course for the Government to take is, if there is any trouble, they ought to have called for a report from either the Collector or the District Election Officer or the Tahsildar, who is in charge of elections in that particular taluk or from the polling officer. In this connexion, I would just refer to the rules of the Government. Rule 24-B says that, if there is any trouble either by disturbance or rioting, polling is to be stopped or if polling cannot conveniently be held, the polling officer is to stop the polling and report the fact to the election authority, and the election authority can order the continuation of the poll on some other day or order a re-polling at the polling station. That is the only rule under which a polling can be stopped, that is, either on account of a riot or disturbance or other accident or any act of God. Now, Sir, in this case, the disturbance was reported not by the polling officer, not even by the election officer or the election authority. In this case, I would also mention another fact and that is, the Personal Assistant to the Inspector of Local Boards was in the district at that time to supervise the conduct of elections. He has not sent any information to the Government; the district election officer has not sent any information; the Tahsildar has not sent any information, nor even the polling officer. Moreover, the information has to go, according to the rules, to the election authority and not to the Government. Who is the election authority? The Government have appointed the Inspector of Local Boards as the election authority and it is he that has to stop the polling. And, when once he is appointed as the election authority, I do not know under what provision Government have come in the way. Sir, this morning, the Hon. the Chief Minister was pleased to say that he interfered under section 38 of the Local Boards Act. From what I see from section 38 of the Local Boards Act, it is not so. Probably the Hon. Minister must have been reading the old edition of the 1920 Act and not the present Act. What section 38 of the old Act says is: 'The Local Government may by order in writing suspend any resolution of any local board or any order issued by any local board or president or cancel such resolution or order or suspend or cancel any licence granted by any board or president or prohibit the doing of any act which is about to be done or in

pursuance or under colour of the Act.' Therefore, Sir, in those days elections had to be conducted by the presidents of local boards themselves. So, it was interpreted at the time that it was an act of the president of the board and Government could interfere. In a particular case the matter went up to the High Court—it is a case reported in 50, Madras Law Journal. It so happened that the election officer who was the president of a union board, set aside the election and conducted a fresh election. The Government had to interfere and the case went up to the High Court and they stated that it came under the Act and so the Government could interfere. So, having found that it was a wrong interpretation of the section in the Act at the time, Government amended the Act and the present Act of course gives all these powers and then there is a proviso which says: 'Provided that nothing in the sub-section shall enable the Local Government to set aside any election which has been held.' This proviso must evidently have been ignored by the Government at the time of the passing of this order. In this case, the election has been held and I do not know whether the Government can interfere. Now, according to section 38 of the present Act 'the Local Government may by order in writing prohibit the doing of any act which is about to be done or being done in pursuance of or under colour of this Act if in their opinion such resolution, order,
4-15 p.m. licence, permission or act has not been legally passed, issued or granted or authorized.' Section 38 refers to the action of the president or the board and not to the subordinate of the Government who has been specially deputed to be the election officer under the rules framed under the Act. I do not understand how this section is made applicable to this case. It says:

> 'The Local Government shall, before taking action on any of the grounds referred to in clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of sub-section (1), give the authority or person concerned an opportunity for explanation.'

There is no question of taking an explanation for there is no such thing as the board or its president but an authority subordinate to Government which has been invested with certain powers. I do not think Government can rely on this section. As I stated before, there is not such a thing as the board or the president thereof. The election is being conducted by a statutory authority subordinate to the Government. I wonder how Government can interfere in this case.

"Sir, in Tinnevelly district, I understand there were acts of violence at the time of polling and the Government were asked to interfere at the time. The Government did not interfere. Why? Because the person who made the representation to the Government did not belong to their party; he was a Congressman. No heed was paid to his representations. Sir, in the present case, the president of the district board wired in his personal capacity to the Government. Did the Government receive any other complaint from any of its officers? The Government knows that the Personal Assistant to the Inspector of Local Boards, who was deputed to supervise the conduct of the elections, was there. Did they ascertain anything from him? So much for the omissions. I shall just refer to the facts.

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"In Attili firka, the native place of the president, district board, who also happens to be Public Prosecutor of the place, there was a contest, not between the president and others, but between his party candidate and a Congress candidate. Naturally there was brisk canvassing. On the night previous to the election a bus with Congress volunteers was going along. There was a raid on the bus; it was smashed and several of the inmates were injured and one of the men lost his upper set of teeth. The police interfered and arrested certain people whether rightly or wrongly; the matter is to be decided by a court of law. At any rate the police took action and arrested certain people who were supposed to have taken part in the violence. Next morning information was sent round to the District Superintendent of Police, Circle Inspector and the Sub-Collector and everybody came including the Tahsildar who is in charge of the elections. They were all there for a sufficiently long time and were immensely glad that polling was going on very peacefully. I personally happened to be there for about two hours, at the time of polling between 9 to 11 o'clock. I can assure the House that there was no violence or rioting and no disturbance at all and polling went on smoothly. The voting strength of that place is about 1,800 of whom 1,700 came and polled. Does it show that there was any disturbance or difficulty in polling with the result that the election would be affected? Is it the information that the Government received?

"What is the power under which the Government issued those orders? Rule 24 (*b*) which is a new rule gives power to the polling officer to stop election and take instructions from the election authority. As I said before, the election officer and the polling officer and the officers who were responsible for the peace and order of the place, namely, the Circle Inspector and the District Superintendent of Police were there, and there was supervising authority, the Sub-Collector who is an I.C.S. officer. (Interruption by Sir Patro.) In reply to the hon. Knight from Ganjam, may I say that the election officer, the Tahsildar is a Nayudu, though the Sub-Collector is a Brahman."

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"It would be much better either for Sir A. P. Patro or the hon. Mover not to bring in personalities into this debate, especially subordinate officers of the Government."

Mr. P. PEDDI RAJU:—"If the hon. Knight had kept quiet, I would not have made any reference to it, Sir. I am not here to support the officials of Government. It is for my Hon. Friend, the Revenue Member, to take care of the services. (The Hon. Mr. C. A. Souter: 'Why do you drag me in?') I am in the Opposition and I will take every opportunity to condemn any subordinate of the Government who is at fault.

"The Government said that they interfered under Rule 35 of the Election Rules. Rule 35 of the Election Rules says:

'if any question arises as to the interpretation of these rules otherwise than in connexion with an enquiry held under the rules for the decision of disputes as to the validity of an action, the question shall be referred to the Local Government whose decision shall be final.

'(2) Pending the decision of the Local Government on any such reference made to them . . . it shall be lawful for the Local Government to direct the stay of the election proceedings at any stage thereof prior to the declaration of the results. Any election held or continued in contravention of the orders of the Local Government under this rule shall be void and of no effect whatsoever.'

If the election officer is in doubt as regards the meaning or interpretation of the rules, he can ask the Government to give the interpretation. The Government can then step in and say: 'I am going to consider the question of interpretation. Therefore stop the elections.' They can order like that. I am afraid there was no question of interpretation of the rules that the Government were considering in this matter. I cannot understand if any asked the interpretation of Rule 35 of the rules framed under the Act for the conduct of elections under which Government are asked to interfere. I don't know how the Government have stated that under Rule 35 and section 38 of the Act, under the powers vested in Government, they have interfered. Perhaps the Government meant to say that they issued the Government Order under Rule 35. I ask if that was the point. Giving a general reply this morning the Hon. the Chief Minister has been kind enough to state that under powers vested in them under Section 38 and Rule 35 they interfered. But as I said, the stopping of election is *ultra vires;* the only power vested is in the election authority who is the Inspector of Local Boards and not the Government. The action of the Government has been arbitrary.

"The Government have acted on the information of a particular outside individual. As I said, in other cases they were not kind enough to pass any orders, though telegrams were sent that there were violence and disturbances. The Government have been kind enough to help their candidate. If the Government want to set aside the election as they did in the other case and if re-polling is to take place, the people will be perfectly willing and I throw out a challenge to the Government to order a re-polling immediately and get their candidate succeed in the election. I have not the slightest objection to such a course being adopted; but I am finding fault with the Government for the way in which they behaved. Is it constitutional Government? Did they care for the rights and privileges of the people? Do they think that the franchise qualification given under the constitution is not to be freely exercised by the people? Is it the policy of the Government to interfere at every stage and see that their men come through the election to the exclusion of men from other parties?

"I would also refer to a previous instance about three years ago when the Inspector of Local Boards asked the Government to interfere in the matter of similar nominations. The then Minister and the then Secretary were kind enough to say that they had absolutely no powers. I do not know if they did not exercise those powers, because their party men were not there. They have not used similar powers on similar reports and I would ask the Government to look into the old records to see what they have done on previous occasions. Let them see the difference in the interpretation given by Mr. Conran Smith and my hon.

Friend, Mr. Russell. Is not the interpretation given by the late Mr. Muniswami Nayudu different from the interpretation given by the Hon. the Raja of Bobbili?"

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Is that with regard to nomination?"

Mr. P. PEDDI RAJU:—"I am generally discussing the question and I want to ask the Government to look into the old records."

The Hon. Sir K. V. REDDI NAYUDU:—"It will be interesting to know wherefrom the hon. Member got this information."

Mr. P. PEDDI RAJU:—"Mr. Conran Smith himself said that he could not interfere in the affair and I have seen the order. All that I ask the Government is whether they have consulted the legal adviser in the matter of interpretation, when the Government passed the order saying that they have no power of interfering at one time and saying now that they have got the power of interfering."

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"May I remind the hon. Member that he need not discuss about the question of nominations."

Mr. P. PEDDI RAJU:—"I am not referring to nomination. But I am asking whether . . ."

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"If it is the policy of the Government that the hon. Member is debating upon, he is at liberty to do so, but with regard to the nominations, I think he should avoid any further debate thereon."

Mr. P. PEDDI RAJU:—"I ask the Government if they have consulted their legal officers. If they had consulted the Solicitor or the Advocate-General, they would have given the advice in five minutes. They are all in Madras (An hon. Member: 'They are all Brahmans.'). I do not know if they are all Brahmans; but the Solicitor is not a Brahman. My question is whether by taking these extraordinary powers in their hands and setting aside acts done by a constituted authority by a fiat, they are guided by statutes or rules or whether they have only *zabardast* statute which guides them.

"Then, Sir, one other fact that I want to bring to the notice is, the Government have received a telegram from the President who is losing saying, 'Stop elections' and then the next day, Sir, Government pass an order saying that the life of the Board is extended from 1st November to 30th November. Under the old constitution, as it is, the term of members ceases on the 30th October. Government have notified by means of a Government Order under the powers vested in them under the amended Act. The elections were held before November and they were completed. Suddenly they saw throughout the district how the partymen are losing and they have postponed the elections by extending the term of existing members from the 1st November to the 30th November. Is there a justification for this? Have they not realized that the term of a member should cease on 1st November? I am told that it is being said on the other side that for administrative convenience they have 4.30 p.m.

extended the term. I do not know what is the administrative convenience. The elections have been completed. The Collector is to be nominated as member and it is only after that the new members have to be given notice of election of the President. The Collector will be in charge before the new President is elected and before the new President takes charge. The new President would have come in on the 1st of December. Instead of that he will come in January. What is the purpose of Government in passing such an order or passing such an order in such an hurried manner? Is it because they thought that their party failed throughout the Presidency, Sir? Or is it because that their partymen had not time enough to put their houses in order because they have been engaged in elections for the past two months and they must have respite, at least a month's time, to see that everything is in order. I have just now received a telegram that in our district two hundred transfers had been made after the 28th October of village schoolmasters drawing 10 and 15 rupees. The telegrams states: President District Board abusing power; transferred 200 employees after elections; contemplates 300 more transfers. (Laughter.) Appointing unqualified men in place of permanent qualified people; great resentment prevails in the district."

Mr. G. Simhachalam Pantulu :—" I do not know if the hon. Member is interested in exposing the administration of the previous President like this."

* The Hon. the President :—" The hon. Member may continue."

Mr. P. Peddi Raju :—" I am not exposing the action of the President. Is it for this purpose that the Government have extended the period of the life of members of the present board? This is a telegram which I received an hour back referring to contemplation also. At least can I ask the Government to issue orders to all Presidents not to transfer any people for the simple fault that they were not able to help the President or the party in power once? Because the District Board President cannot succeed, there is no meaning in transferring the employees. If they did take part in the elections, they ought to be punished. This is an example of how the power is abused if time is extended. As I was told that it is for administrative convenience, I ask is this the administrative convenience? Then, Sir, I am really surprised and I never expected that, whatever the Ministers may do in this matter, those permanent Secretaries of the department would be parties to such illegal acts. They may not know the law; they may know as much as I do. Have they consulted the legal adviser? After all it is a pity . . ."

The Hon. the Raja of Bobbili :—" On a point of order, Sir, I hold myself responsible for the acts of Government. I do not think the hon. Member is right in attacking the Secretaries and officials of Government."

Mr. P. Peddi Raju :—" I know the Minister takes all responsibility on his shoulders. Any Government Order is passed by the Governor acting with the Ministers. I know the Governor will never sign it.

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But I am attacking the permanent servants of Government who are civilians who are parties to the transaction. If the Minister signs it, it is not sufficient."

* The Hon. Sir K. V. Reddi Nayudu:—"On a point of order, Sir. The hon. Member is entirely mistaken in thinking that the Secretariat is in any way responsible for these things. They do it under the orders of Government. The Ministers or Executive Councillors are responsible. When this is the case, it is most unfair to those who are behind and who have not been in a position to defend themselves in this House to be attacked in this manner."

Mr. P. Peddi Raju:—"I am not attacking from behind. I am only suggesting that the Government ought to take the advice on questions of law. Of course hon. Members will be aggrieved when they are attacked. I always knew that when the opposition attacks an hon. Member of Government, they find fault with us. But it is the duty of the opposition to attack the Government whenever they commit mistakes. And after all, Sir, the manager of the joint family need not come to the help of the junior member as the junior member of the family says he can support himself. With that I close the subject. Now, Sir, as you have directed me not to refer to the other question of nomination, I was not able to show how the action of the Government has been atrocious in that respect. But at least these instances will show to the House how the Government have behaved in this matter and I appeal to hon. Members to see that their rights and privileges are not tampered with in this way as and when it pleases the members of Government according to their party principles. I would only say, Sir, that whatever has been done cannot be recalled. The matter has gone up to courts as the Government are aware. I brought in this motion to simply express the regret of this House against the manner in which the Government have been behaving in the matter of the district board elections."

Mrs. A. Rukmani Lakshmipathi:—"I second it."

Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro:—"Mr. President, I thought some other persons who have supported the motion would come forward. But I shall obey the Chair."

* The Hon. the President:—"It is not a matter of obeying the Chair. Because no other hon. Member came forward, I called on the hon. Member to speak."

* Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro:—"Mr. President, Sir, immediately after lunch when we assembled here my hon. Friend the member representing West Godavari has placed in my hands a printed paper purporting to be a note on the West Godavari District Board elections and a statement issued by Kala Venkat Rao, the district congress election officer. This is the printed paper in my hands. I asked him what this was and who was responsible for this. He said it was given to him in order to place it before the members. Therefore, Sir, I wish to know whether I would be relevant. I asked him

why did he not sign. He said that it had come from a responsible person who knows matters. It has come to me through a responsible source and from a responsible member of this House. So I am referring to it and I ask leave to refer to various allegations referred to here, bribery, corruption, police zulum, sub-collector, tahsildar, circle inspector, sub-inspector, sub-magistrate and all those are referred here. This gentleman seemed to have taken interest in the elections of West Godavari. Therefore I want to know whether I could read any portion from this paper."

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I am sure the hon. Member can make a speech even without reading it." (Laughter.)

* Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" So I may refer to any allegations contained in the note of the district congress officer of the West Godavari. Of course my hon. Friends are still in the dark and I do not know if I can refer to it myself. Sir, the only question raised to-day before the House is that the order issued by Government in stopping the counting in Attili firka is arbitrary, highhanded, *ultra vires* and atrocious. But I think either the order is unfair or unjust. Certainly he could very well say that it was *ultra vires*. The mover, a district court pleader, has referred to a law which is rather old and of ancient times and wanted to interpret on that basis and thought the Government had no power. But deliberately he forgot the relevant rule under which Government could interfere in these matters. He further questioned on what information Government took any action in this matter. It should be either by the election officer or should be referred to by the district magistrate or for the matter of that the divisional officer of Narasapur. It should have come from the Narasapur division and otherwise the Government have no facts whatever. My hon. Friend is particular in regard to getting information either from the police or other sources. In this case he has not taken the trouble to enquire a little more which would have shown that the Government had full information with regard to what was going on, as to the way in which elections were conducted in the West Godavari and specially in Attili firka. It is a very important
4-45 firka according to the case made out by my hon Friend. The Attili
p.m. village munsif is a very powerful man. He was warned not to interfere in the elections after a time. In spite of police orders, as the hon. Member said, on the 29th October, a party of people were entering into the village by a bus at the instigation of the village munsif. The police were very vigilant. On the other hand at midnight, when a Congress bus entered the village bringing in voters, the police actively assisted them. I do not know what action the Member in charge of the Police would take in the matter, whether he would make enquiries or leave the matter there. Again, it is a fact which is to be found in the representations made, that the police sub-inspector on the day previous to the elections had gone to the villages taking the village munsif with him in his car on a pretence of enquiring into the complaint made to him that there would be disturbance in some places in the areas.

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This village munsif and the police inspector go about, and what is the result of their investigation? The police sub-inspector's record shows nil, no disturbance. The village munsif and the sub-inspector patrol all the areas in the villages. The Attili village munsif as leader was going about canvassing openly for one party or the other. He was going out of the way. I do not say there is anything wrong in taking legitimate interest. But he has been warned before that he shall not take part in elections after a certain hour; he identifies himself with one party and, with the police sub-inspector, goes about the villages trying to influence the people. It is a very serious matter and not one to be easily passed over, since it will affect the future elections also. Therefore I leave it to the hon. Member in charge of the police to say whether or not the circle inspector, the sub-inspector and the village munsif have been actively canvassing in this election. The hon. Member asks what has been done to stop this? The most outstanding fact is this, the police sub-inspector arrested sixteen of the voters, including workers on behalf of the Justice Party, not in their lodgings, not in their houses, but at the polling station while polling was actively going on. (A voice: 'Question.' What is the object?) To scare away people. My hon. Friend was there to witness this kind of thing. I would not say that he was actively responsible for it, but I do say this from the information which I have; we must connect information on one side with information given on behalf of the other side. Here is the police sub-inspector who is most zealous in maintaining peace and order, who is zealous that even-handed justice should be done; this officer out of a sheer sense of duty goes to the polling station and arrests these people, the workers on behalf of the Justice Party. (A voice: 'On what charge?') Heaven knows what it is. Was there any disturbance on that occasion? My friend says that on the 28th there was no disturbance at the polling station. He laid some emphasis on those words. Yet, Sir, there is this outstanding fact, namely, that the police inspector arrested these people at the polling station where they would have been agents. What effect it would have on them, on the general voters and the masses, I leave it to the House to judge. When the police inspector says that he is going to take them to the lock-up . . ."

Mr. P. PEDDI RAJU:—"You have directed me, Sir, when I was speaking, not to refer to any officer. I do not know whether my hon. Friend is justified in criticizing an officer; and the Hon. the Leader of the House as representing them here is glad . . ."

The Hon. Sir K. V. REDDI NAYUDU:—"I am not glad one way or the other."

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I interfered when hon. Members were bandying with the names of Ayyar and Nayudu. Therefore it will not be quite reasonable that their names should be brought into this debate. The hon. Member I think is trying to make out a case for the non-counting of votes due to certain disturbances or extraneous circumstances."

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Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—" May I ask, on a point of order, whether attacking an official who is not present here to defend himself would be regarded as fair, especially as probably no notice had been given to the Hon. Member in charge that such an attack on a subordinate officer would be made and he had no occasion to call for the necessary information? It is from that point of view I submit the point of order."

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—" I quite see the point, but the hon. Member has taken the role of the Hon. Members on the Treasury Bench; they are here and if they want to defend those officers they are at liberty to do so."

Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—" I only want to say that the hon. Member has just now risen as the defender of the police; I wish he would continue to play that role."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—" May I, on a point of personal explanation, say that I am not here to defend the police or anybody else, but only to ask for fairness, be it to the police or to any other. As for my acting according to the wishes of my hon. Friend, that state of degradation has not yet come upon me." (Laughter.)

Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—" I must congratulate my friend that he escaped it. I hope he may not reach that stage in future."

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—" The hon. Member has got only two minutes before him."

Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—" Sir, then, there is also this fact that this Attili village munsif is largely responsible for the disturbance and he and the police were responsible for driving away the voters from the polling station and the agents of the Justice Party being arrested. It will be within the knowledge and experience of this House what effect it will have on persons there at that psychological moment; they would become helpless and they would not be able to vote for you. This is a fact which remains unexplained.

" Now, the hon. Member from West Godavari has referred to the orders issued by Government. Here I would draw the attention of hon. Members to the Rules for the conduct of elections of members to local boards corrected up to 1st October 1934, and Rule 35 is the relevant rule—

' If any question arises as to the interpretation of these rules otherwise than in connexion with an enquiry held under the rules for the decision of disputes as to the validity of an election, the question shall be referred to the Local Government whose decision shall be final.

' (2) Pending the decision of the Local Government on any such reference made to them or the issue of final orders on any enquiry which the Local Government may institute upon receipt of information that an election is being or about to be held in contravention of the rules, it shall be lawful for the Local Government to direct the stay of the election proceedings at any stage thereof prior to the declaration of the results. Any election held or continued in contravention of the orders of the Local Government under this rule shall be void and of no effect whatsoever.'

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"So it is not arbitrary; it is not as my friend characterized it, atrocious. In such cases Government can interfere and stop the declarations. Government have not acted unlawfully or done anything atrocious. As members of this House hon. Members have got the right to speak but at the same time Members have got personal interest in the elections. My hon. Friend from West Godavari has got deep personal interest in the elections; he himself said that he was going about from place to place and supervising the elections on that day. He was a witness to what occurred there from 11 to 2 o'clock. Therefore it is personal interest which has induced him to bring this motion, which has been under consideration or contemplation for the last one week, until perhaps this memorandum, dated 3rd November 1935, has been written, printed and circulated. Until then the hon. Member has been taking time, and he has brought it to-day."

Mr. P. Peddi Raju:—"As a matter of personal explanation, I wanted to move this motion, but I also wanted to respect the opinion of the Leaders who had got other engagements. So I had to postpone it to to-day. You know it, Sir."

Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro:—"I am very glad that the hon. Member is so loyal and respectful to the leaders of his party. Yet we do not know who they are. The position is this. The procedure or action of the Government is attacked on the ground that it is *ultra vires*. Rule 35 says that Government have every power to interfere with the elections; in this case when they got information of breach of rules on the part of their subordinates, they have done only what they ought to have done." (Cheers.)

* Mr. G. Sriramulu:—"Mr. President, Sir, in opposing the motion 5 p.m. moved by my hon. Friend, Mr. Peddi Raju, who comes from the same district as myself, I may say, Sir, that I know more about the affairs of the place than Mr. Peddi Raju, and before I give the House an account of the things that happened in the West Godavari district in the recent elections, I would like to say that the motion has been made by one who is deeply interested in one party and not by one who is acting disinterestedly. I say that a motion which is made by a gentleman not interested in both the parties will receive due consideration at the hands of the Members of this Honourable House. Sir, from my personal knowledge I say that my hon. Friend, Mr. Peddi Raju, went from booth to booth on behalf of the Congress and also he came to the polling station which is under discussion now.

"My hon. Friend in his attempt to convince the House of the alleged atrocities that were said to have been committed there and in his anxiety to make out a case, forgot to mention certain facts which happened even at the very beginning of this election campaign."

Mr. C. Ramalinga Reddi:—"On a point of order, Sir. I do not know whether we are taking evidence on what happened from hon. Members. The whole legal point is, was there a reference on that

matter to the Hon. the Chief Minister and who made the reference, whether one of the officers entitled to do so or some outside body. It seems to me we are not going into the merits of what happened there."

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I think Mr. Peddi Raju did mention violence of one party. The hon. Member now speaking is at liberty to say that the violence was of the other party also."

Mr. G. SRIRAMULU :—" My hon. Friend did not put forward all the facts which happened on the date of the election. I am saying that if all the facts are placed before the hon. Members, they will see that there is every justification for the issue of the orders by Government. On the 23rd October 1935, people who were canvassing for the Justice Party had gone to the Attili Malapalli. There it was said that the village munsif of Attili, named Kanumilli Venkatramayya, who is to-day within the precincts of this Honourable House, tried his level best to bribe the Panchama voters, that Rs. 325 had been paid to the Malas and Rs. 150 to the Christians of the place."

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I think that is beyond the scope of the hon. Member."

Mr. G. SRIRAMULU :—" But apart from that . . ."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—" On a point of order, may I request you, Sir, to see that no statements are made here which, if made outside the House, would give the aggrieved gentleman the right to sue for defamation? "

Mr. G. SRIRAMULU :—" The police were patrolling the firka for ten days before the date of the election and they issued certain orders orally to both sides, the Congress workers as well as the workers for Justice Party, to the effect that no party should enter any hamlet or canvass anywhere after 7 p.m. on any day. But on the date of the alleged occurrence, i.e., on 27th October 1925, there was, according to the statement made by my hon. Friend, a bus taken to a place called Bonthuvaripalem at about midnight. What were the police doing then? The Settibalijas there are illiterate and they did not know what they were asked to do. Had they known that they were going to be taken to the polling booth, they would not have entered the bus at all. By the tricks of the Congress people or by some influence of the village munsif, they somehow or other got into the bus. The village munsif went to the length of saying to me that the Settibalijas were injured in the affair, probably with the hope that I would sympathize with them and that I would not rise up on this occasion. I did not do as they expected. From the information given by Mr. Peddi Raju and from that contained in the printed statement circulated in the name of Mr. Kala Venkata Rao it is clear that only one man lost his teeth and that not a Settibalija but a volunteer. My hon. Friend, Mr. Peddi Raju, said that the bus was smashed. I challenge that statement of Mr. Peddi Raju, because it is that very bus that was taken from the place of incident that morning to the police station."

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Mr. P. Peddi Raju :—" My hon. Friend has given some information. May I say that I have seen the bus, and that it was not allowed to be removed and that later on the police took charge of it? "

Mr. G. Sriramulu :—" My hon. Friend might not have seen it. It was in good condition when it was taken to the police station. The damage it had suffered was that the glass was slightly broken in the front portion. Even now I challenge the statement of my hon. Friend that the bus was smashed to pieces."

Mr. P. Peddi Raju :—" May I know, Sir, whether this is all relevant? He throws out a challenge to me about the condition of the bus."

Mr. G. Sriramulu :—" I know the facts. After the bus incident was over, according to the case of Mr. Peddi Raju, and also according to the printed statement of Mr. Kala Venkata Rao, some sixteen volunteers of the Justice Party were arrested in the morning of the date of polling and let off in the evening. Those sixteen people were all leading workers of the Justice Party who were working for the Justice candidates there. This cannot be denied, Sir. Then there was another incident. When the Leader of the Justice Party went to the polling station, he saw one Yella Krishnamurti was arrested by the sub-inspector of police. He is the only remaining worker for the Justice Party. The matter was brought to the notice of the circle inspector, and in spite of protests raised by the Leader of the Justice Party there, Mr. Yella Krishnamurti was removed in a car to a distant place. He was the person that was available to work for the Justice Party there. These seventeen men were removed from the polling station. Is this not an injustice done to the candidates of the Justice Party and to the people coming and voting at the station?

" Then there was another incident and this also is within the knowledge of my hon. Friend, Mr. Peddi Raju. After these sixteen people were arrested, Mr. Peddi Raju went from polling station to polling station saying that Justice Party people were arrested and Justice Party lost. He went to Jinnur and Podur."

Mr. P. Peddi Raju :—" It is absolutely untrue. I have not been to Jinnur."

Mr. G. Sriramulu :—" My hon. Friend cannot deny that, because he himself told me so." (Loud laughter.)

* The Hon. the President :—" Order, order."

Mr. G. Sriramulu :—" Sir, when sixteen or seventeen people of the Justice Party, who were all working there for the candidates were arrested and when an atmosphere of that kind of despair was created in the minds of the illiterate voters, could it be said that voting was conducted there with legality? Is it not the duty of the Government in such circumstances to interfere to see that justice is done for both parties?

" My hon. Friend stated that it is only on account of some telegram in which, as he alleged, the President of the District Board wrote to

Government saying that he would explain the matter in person, that the Government have taken the action for stopping counting of votes. I do not know wherefrom my hon. Friend got the information that the President of the District Board telegraphed as alleged by him. I deny any such telegram and I do not think there is any fact in the allegation that the President wrote that he would explain the matter in person.

" Then, Sir, my hon. Friend, in his anxiety to prejudice the minds of the hon. Members, wrongly interpreted rules 24-B and 35 of the rules for the conduct of elections of members to local boards. The rule 24-B says:

'Where the proceedings at any polling station are seriously interrupted . . . the polling officer shall stop the poll, etc.'

" Evidently, he misunderstood that the order was for the stopping of the poll. It is not so. The order is only for stopping the counting. So the rule 24-B does not support his contention.

" Again, there is the rule 35 to which my hon. Friend did not apply his mind carefully. Rule 35 (2) says:

'Pending the decision of the Local Government on any such reference made to them or the issue of final orders or any enquiry which the Local Government may institute upon receipt of information that an election is being or about to be held in contravention of the rules, . . prior to the declaration of the results.'

" Mark the words ' in contravention of the rules ' and ' prior to the declaration of the results '."

Mr. C. Ramalinga Reddi :—" Was any enquiry made by the Government? "

Mr. G. Sriramulu :—" It is lawful for the Local Government to direct the stay of election proceedings at any stage thereof prior to the declaration of the results.

" Here, Sir, the results have not been declared. The Government are, therefore, perfectly justified in issuing the said order.

" My hon. Friend might say that there are no facts which justify the issue of the order by the Government in this case. There again he will be wrong. He says that out of 1,800 voters, 1,700 voters exercised their franchise. I do not think that information is correct because the boxes are not open and no counting has taken place. That statement he has made only to suit his case. I say from my information that even two-thirds of the voters have not voted. How can the election be legal when one party is at a disadvantage and the other party is given a free hand? Is it not illegal? Can it be said that it is an election validly held? I, therefore, strongly oppose the contention of my hon. Friend, Mr. Peddi Raju, that the Government Order is not justified." (Cheers.)

Mr. C. Ramalinga Reddi :—" Mr. President, this election seems to have been a most heroic affair if the evidence tendered in this House by hon. Members is to be relied upon. But I think a great deal of the discussion has been, with due submission to my hon. Friends, quite outside the track of relevancy. This House is not an election court. It is here, on this adjournment motion, to judge not according to the

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letter of the law but on the broad principles of constitutional equity whether the interference by the Hon. the Chief Minister has been justified or not. For hon. Members to come and relate all their personal experiences at the election booths and to bandy charges against the subordinate officials and various other people who are not only not here to defend themselves but whose defence cannot be conducted in a non-judicial body like the Legislative Council, is, to say the least of it, to misinterpret their own position and to do injustice to the duties expected of them. I therefore pass by as utterly and hopelessly irrelevant all that has been said about the conduct of police officials and the part alleged to have been played by officials in this election as also that charge of bribery which the hon. Gentleman who preceded me brought against a gentleman whom he named under cover of the privilege of this House. If there has been any misdemeanour on the part of the police, the remedy was open to the candidate or even to the citizens of West Godavari concerned. They ought to have drawn the attention of the Hon. the Home Member or the Hon. the Law Member and requested them to take action.

"My hon. Friend Sir Patro, in one of those asides loudly made for which he is so famous, when reference was made to the effect that a gentleman in the Indian Civil Service was personally responsible—a Brahman by name, Mr. Viswanatha Ayyar,—and when I asked what is the insinuation, said that he would come to that, but never came. (Interruption.) I am glad to hear from Sir Patro that he very wisely did not come to that point. It would have been greater wisdom if 5-15 he had not made the insinuation at all at the beginning. I do not p.m. know whether I should take notice of these interjections."

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member need not take notice of them."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"Since that is the value that you, as President, attach to the interjections of the hon. Gentleman, I am perfectly willing to agree to ignore them as they deserve to be ignored.

"What then are the points at issue? There were three things on one of which you would not allow discussion on the very valuable ground that it is before the court, viz., the interference with the nominations and the restoration of candidates who had been disqualified by the election officer. The matter is before the court on the merits of which I cannot say anything. The point at issue is whether Government acted wrongly in issuing such an order to restore the nominations of candidates. But in any case there is one curious thing which I would like to mention as it has nothing to do with the prestige or the powers of the Government in this respect, and that is that the order restoring the nomination was issued a day after the election was held. At least as a curiosity, it deserves to be recorded. I have no doubt the Hon. the Chief Minister will have an explanation but be it said that the order restoring the candidates reached there on the 30th, i.e.,

two days after the election. What use he would make of this I do not know. The restoration order was so belated and so ludicrous that I am unable to understand as to why it was issued."

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI :—" I may state that telegraphic orders were issued to the election officer who was also the tahsildar of Ellore on the 25th—a single order which covers all these three cases. As the matter was urgent, a telegraphic order was sent. Subsequently order in writing was despatched. The order was to the election officer and not to the individual candidates themselves, because the order was that nominations should be restored."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—" May I know whether the election officer was asked to communicate to the candidates concerned? "

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI :—" It is the duty of the election officer to communicate to the candidates. All that the Government have done is to give instructions to the election officer to restore the rejected names as valid nominations."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—" Anyhow compared to the major issue whether the Government can restore the nominations as valid, the issue that I have raised is"

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI :—" It is a matter for the court to decide whether the Government were right in restoring the nominations, because the matter has gone to the court now."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—" Precisely. If my hon. Friend the Chief Minister had waited without interrupting me, he would have understood what I was going to say, viz., whether the election officer could hold the nominations as invalid. Anyhow compared to the major issue whether the Government could restore the nominations as valid, whether what was done by the election officer is right or wrong is a minor issue and I do not wish to pursue that further.

" The next thing is about the famous election at Attili in West Godavari. It seems to have been a very heroic affair as has been shown by the thundering evidence of persons who have spoken here. But they are not the real issues relevant to the discussion. I ask my hon. Friend the Chief Minister to tell us who sent the information that polling could not go on satisfactorily or what was the information that he got. I will put my questions to him in this way: What was the information? Who sent it? Was it one of the officers, viz., the collector or the divisional officer or the polling officer, or was it one of the parties to the elections who is naturally interested in the elections? My hon. Friend who spoke previous to me charged my hon. Friend, Mr. Peddi Raju, the mover of this motion with being an interested party. In one sense we are all interested parties, for we belong to one political organization or the other in the success of which we are naturally interested and it is no crime to be interested in political struggles of this kind. And my hon. Friend who preceded me said that if there is a person disinterested in all these party fights, he would have read his speech with applause. If there was such a

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person, he would hardly have found a place in this Council and even if there was one, he would have gone outside this Council for disburdening himself of his passion for cheap applause. If my hon. Friends would not interrupt me, I do not wish to make remarks of a suppositious nature. To come to the point, was it from one of the parties to the election or from one of the officers who have a statutory right to make this representation that the Hon. the Chief Minister got his information?"

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"The information that I received was from Rao Sahib Badeti Venkataramayya Nayudu Garu, the President of the District Board and the question whether the Election Officer is to report or not does not arise."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"That is, I have to take it that the Hon. Minister issued his order on the representation of one of the candidates whose political future was hanging in the balance. The Hon. Minister at any rate could have referred the matter to the District Magistrate and asked him before he sent his order. . . ."

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"The time available was only a few hours. The Government have not passed any orders which would affect adversely any party. Polling has been completed and we have stopped only the counting."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"Sir, was this done on the report of the District authorities. . . ."

Mr. C. BASU DEV:—"On a point of order, Mr. President? Is this catechism in order."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"I do not know what my hon. Friend's discoveries are. I think he is one of those rare birds which are fit for exhibitions in places other than the Madras Legislative Council.

"To resume my subject, I want to know on whose information he acted. My hon. Friend, Sir Patro, seemed to imply that a large number of representations had been made but that the holding up of counting had been done on the representation of one gentleman, viz., the person most concerned.

"Now I may ask my hon. Friend, who preceded me whether this is not a far more glaring instance of interested information than the information of my hon. Friend, Mr. Peddi Raju.

"The second point is this: on what authority did my hon. Friend the Chief Minister interfere in this matter? The proviso to sub-section (1) of section 38 of the Act as amended by the late Mr. B. Muniswami Nayudu's Bill states as follows:—

'Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall enable the Local Government to set aside any election which has been held.'

"Of course my hon. Friend the Chief Minister's reply would be that Government have not set aside any election, but they have only stopped the counting of votes and it is quite possible that he may order

the counting to go on. But I ask on what authority he has stopped the counting of votes. Rule 35 of the rules for the conduct of elections of members to Local Boards says:—

'If any question arises as to the interpretation of these rules otherwise than in connexion with an enquiry held under the rules for the decision of disputes as to the validity of an election, the question shall be referred to the Local Government whose decision shall be final.'

Now here there has been no question as to the interpretation of rules. It is only on the information that polling has been obstructed that my Hon. Friend the Chief Minister has acted. But the information sent as such is not a question as to the interpretation of any rule. Then sub-rule (2) of rule 35 says:—

'Pending the decision of the Local Government on any such reference.'

Obviously the reference contemplated in the above sub-rule is one to be made by the Election Officer because the rule which refers to the functions of the election officer runs thus:—

'It shall be lawful for the Local Government to direct the stay of the election proceedings at any stage thereof prior to the declaration of the results.'

Again it says:—

'Or the issue of final orders on any enquiry which the Local Government may institute.'

"I suppose my hon. Friend's contention will be that his order is only an interim order to stop the counting of the poll and not a final decision as regards election.'

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The Hon. Minister is prepared to reply to the debate. The hon. Member may go on uninterrupted."

Mr. C. BASU DEV:—"I rise to a point of order, Mr. President. Is this method of question and answer, this catechism, in order?"

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I am sure hon. Members will realize that we should not convert this debate into question time. I have informed the hon. Member that the Hon. Minister is quite prepared to make a reply."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"There is only one thing more I want to refer to before I bring my remarks to a close. That point is whether the Hon. Minister took any legal opinion before such an order was issued, whether there was no time to consult legal opinion and finally whether he did not think it best that these questions should be decided by means of election petitions or by election suits in law courts. The whole idea of democracy is that Government should not interfere with elections, because Government is a Party Government and therefore the interference of such a Government, even if it be with the best of motives and on soundest of information is liable to be misconstrued. Human nature being what it is, it is bound to be misconstrued. Government should not interfere in these elections if they want that their good faith should not be questioned. When a Government which is a Party Government interferes in elections, it is doubtless open to various speculations regarding the spirit in which it interferes. I therefore ask whether it would not have been wiser on the part

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of the Hon. Minister to allow these things to go on in the usual way and ask the parties aggrieved to seek remedy in law courts. As regards the extension of lives of the Members, he has got power to extend and we have no dispute with him regarding that. But is he not bound to use it rightly? There is already an order. The order just now issued supersedes the previous order according to which the lives of Members ought to have been terminated on the last day of the last month. No reason is given for issuing such an order. Apparently it is an order which has been issued on the Hon. the Chief Minister's own initiative. There is no reference made to any representation made on this subject. May I ask the Hon. Minister what were the imperative reasons which induced him to extend the lives of Members practically by another month? If there has been any such reason, would it not have been wiser for him to have embodied that in a communiquè, so that people might not think that this order was issued merely to give his partisans who are now in office an opportunity of continuing their operations for safeguarding their own position? It is but right and natural that his partisans should be in office in the local boards, because the Congress and other rival parties should not be allowed to contest these elections in any manner. For that very reason should he not try to hold the scales even so that 5-30 people might think that whatever may be the parties appearing on the p.m. arena, he himself would play the part of umpire? Instead of that, the order under which the presidential election should be held on the 15th of this month is superseded by another under which the election should be held some little time later. Even when this order is superseded, he might have allowed the Collector—a neutral authority—to take charge as at first ordered on the 1st of November and then allowed, if need be, the elections to take place later. Instead of all these, he continues the old board many of whose members have lost their strength.. Human nature being what it is, does he think under these conditions that they could be trusted to act in the best interests of the public without any regard to their own selfish interests? My hon. Friend, read out a telegram in which not only actual transfers have been mentioned but even contemplated transfers. The reduction to telegraphic messages of contemplations is a development in modern science. All this is because of the atmosphere which the order has generated. I do think, giving the matter my most careful consideration, that the Hon. the Chief Minister has been guilty of very grave indiscretion if not worse."

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"Mr. President, Sir, there are two points which have been sought to be urged against Government with regard to the District Board elections in West Godavari. One is with regard to the stopping of the polling in Attili firka and the second is the question of extending the term of office of the members of the district board. Hon. Members on the other side who have moved and supported this motion first of all sought to make out that Government have acted illegally and that Government did not possess

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the necessary powers to interfere in this matter. In this connexion they have quoted various rules and the relevant sections of the Act. First of all, Sir, I wish to deal with the legal aspect of the question. Under section 38 it is open to the Government to interfere in any matter or prohibit the doing of any act which is done in pursuance or under colour of this Act. The proviso says that nothing in this sub-section shall enable the Local Government to set aside any election which has been held. This proviso is clearly a limitation of the powers of Government. It says that when once election proceedings are complete, the Government should not interfere. It also means that until election proceedings are completed, the Government have every power and discretion to interfere.

"Coming to the Election Rules, it is clearly stated here,

> 'Pending the decision of the Local Government on any such reference made to them . . .'

That reference, my hon. Friend, Mr. C. R. Reddi, says, should necessarily be made by the election or the polling officer. I do not draw any such inference from the rules. The reference may be from the polling officers and his subordinates or it may be from other parties. The rule goes on—

> ' upon receipt of information that an election is about to be held contrary to the rules, it shall be lawful to the Local Government to direct the stay of election proceedings at any stage thereof.'

As far as I am concerned, there is absolutely no doubt as to the validity of the Government Order. Of course it has been stated that Government have committed a grave indiscretion in having passed this order without proper enquiry. The hon. Member representing Chittoor would no doubt himself realize that there was only a few hours' time between the polling and the counting of the votes and it would not be possible for Government to hold an enquiry before passing an order. I may also state that apart from the communication received from the District Board President, Government have also received other information that there have been a series of arrests in that area. Government, in the discharge of their duties, are entitled to satisfy themselves that these arrests have not materially affected or interfered with the normal conduct of the election on that date. I may therefore state that Government, by this order, have not caused any injury to either party. They have merely ordered that the counting of the votes should be stopped pending the report from the District Officers and I do not see, Sir, how this action of the Government can be criticized, because it is part of their duty to see that the procedure is properly followed and both parties receive fair treatment.

"Then my hon. Friend, Mr. Peddi Raju who has moved this motion more or less I should say to pay off old scores, has brought in the question of the interpretation of the rules in the Secretariat. He seems to have inferred that from his personal knowledge there was a case where when Mr. Conran Smith was Secretary in charge of Local Self-Government, he ruled that Government had no power to interfere. I do

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not know whether it would be wise for us to infer from the ruling on a particular case that Government have no power to interfere in any case. These are questions which have to be considered on the merits of each case and I may give for the information of the hon. Members of this House a list of cases in which Government have previously interfered. I do not want to take up the time of the House by giving a full list, but I will mention only a few cases:—

13*th May* 1931.—Order of the Election Officer, Trichinopoly, rejecting the nomination for election to the Srirangam Municipal Council was cancelled under section 36 (1) of the District Municipalities Act."

Mr. P. PEDDI RAJU:—" May I ask whether these orders were passed after the declarations were made? "

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" If the hon. Member had waited for a few minutes there would have been no necessity to ask this question. Moreover in the cases now under discussion before the House, the results have not been declared. I would remind my hon. Friend that he is wrong when he refers to cases where results have been declared. As I have been stating from the outset, in this case, election proceedings have not been completed. I proceed to give the list—

23*rd May* 1932.—Election to two wards in Turaiyur Panchayat stayed. The stay order was cancelled after enquiry.

14*th July* 1932.—The Election Officer concerned rejected a nomination on the ground that the nominee's name and the names of the proposer and seconder differ from those on the electoral roll. The Government cancelled the rejection under section 38 of the Local Boards Act and directed under rule 35 of the election rules the declaration of the nominee as elected as he was the only nominee.

2*nd September* 1932.—Order of the Election Officer, Ramachandrapuram, rejecting a nomination on the ground of the nominee being disqualified under section 55 (2) of the Madras Local Boards Act was cancelled. He was also asked to cancel certain declarations made by him as being in violation of the election rules.

9*th August* 1932.—Government directed under rule 35 of the Election Rules the inclusion of rejected nominees' names in the list of valid nominations.

10*th October* 1932.—Government cancelled the declaration made by the Election Officer concerned in respect of certain reserved seats in Tinnevelly district.

21*st October* 1932.—Government directed the conduct of fresh polling in respect of certain circles of the South Arcot District Board on account of the irregularities committed by the polling officer.

29th November 1932.—Government cancelled under section 38 of the Madras Local Boards Act the order of the election officer concerned rejecting a nomination for election to the Ramnad District Board.

I do not want to tire the House by enumerating a catalogue of these cases. But with regard to the conduct of elections to the district boards generally, I should like to read an extract from the judgment of the District and Sessions Judge, Bellary:—

'On a consideration of these rules, the following general principles may be deducted. The rights of voters and candidates in an election are regulated by rules framed by Government. Candidates are bound by these rules and subject to all the privileges and disadvantages of the rules. The rules give the Election Officer power to reject a nomination roll on any of the four grounds mentioned in rule 7. If any candidate is aggrieved, he is required by the rules to refer the matter to the Local Government under rule 35 . . .'"

Mr. P. PEDDI RAJU:—"Sir, on these matters I have not been allowed to state anything while the Hon. the Chief Minister has been arguing his case upon this aspect of the matter."

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"I fail to understand why . . ."

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"With regard to the rejection and inclusion of nominations, the hon. Mover has not been allowed to state his case. In the same way, the Hon. Minister also would not be in order if he mentions the question of nominations and their rejections. That is what the hon. Member says."

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"The word nomination is there. But what I am stating is that according to this judgment, Government have power to interfere in the conduct of these elections. The judgment runs: 'Any candidate if aggrieved, is required by rules to refer the matter to the Local Government under rule 35. The decision of the Local Government shall be final. No suit shall lie for an injunction in such circumstances, because no civil right has been infringed
5-45 . . .' The civil court cannot arrogate to itself the function of the
p.m. Local Government in the matter of revising erroneous orders passed by election officers. It is only in extreme cases where the Local Government decline to exercise jurisdiction, that civil courts have interfered."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"May I ask from the judgment of which court the Hon. Minister is reading?"

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"District and Sessions Judge, Bellary; the judgment was delivered a few days back. On these grounds the petition was rejected, because the petitioner has not applied to the Government. I hope I have proved conclusively that the Government were right in having interfered in this matter. About the other matters placed before this House by various Members of this House, I am not in a position to express an opinion as a Member of Government until the report on the enquiry is received from the district officers.

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"Another point that has been made out is that it is irregular that the Government should exercise their powers in the matter of extending the term of office of the members of the District Board. I may state at the very outset for the information of hon. Members of this House that the term of office of members of not only the West Godavari District Board, but of all the other district boards—about 12 or 14 in number—to which elections are going to be held this year, has been extended.

"Another point that has been made out is that the order that I passed in my capacity as Minister has superseded my previous order. There has been no such thing. Under the existing Act, if no extension is given, normally the Collectors of the districts become ex-officio Presidents of District Boards. On that account the office has issued a circular that under the provisions of law, the District Collector should take the office. But it has been my opinion that it is not desirable that District Collectors should be saddled with the responsibility of managing the affairs of district boards for any length of time. As it is always necessary and desirable to reduce this interregnum when the Collector would have to be necessarily in charge, I have issued the order extending the term of office of the members of the district boards without making any exception, to 30th November. It is also not a fact that presidents of district boards would otherwise be elected on the 15th November, because no such date has been ever fixed for the election of presidents of district boards. It is desirable that this interregnum should be as short as possible. My hon. Friend, Mr. C. R. Reddi, has stated that this has been done for party advantage, out of the fear that the regime of party presidents would not continue, now that the Congress is, for the first time, contesting the elections and entering local bodies. I have always been one of those who have welcomed the entry of the Congress into politics on constitutional lines. I may also state that my hon. Friend will find that, except in one or two cases, whether the Congress has entered the local boards or not, our party presidents will even in future continue to manage the affairs of district boards.

"Mr. Peddi Raju stated that the time has come for our party presidents to set their houses in order. I am afraid my hon. Friend is only talking from his own experience and judging others from his own standard. I am glad I have had this opportunity of placing every detail before the public. I welcomed this motion in the morning; although probably there were not 20 persons in support of the motion, I never raised any objection to this motion because I always welcome frank discussion. I hope the hon. House will come to the conclusion from what I have stated and from the speeches of hon. Members who have spoken against this motion, that the action of the Government was absolutely justified in the circumstances."

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—" May I point out that the hon. Member (Mr. Peddi Raju) has only 10 minutes before him?"

Mr. P. PEDDI RAJU :—" Sir, I have been tempted to rise in order to reply to certain points raised. I am first of all sorry that the hon. the Chief Minister has not given us any information that we have asked for. First of all, my hon. Friend, Mr. Reddi and myself have asked what the information before the Government was before the issue of this order. Of course, as a sort of an answer to an interpellation, the Hon. the Chief Minister was pleased to say that it is Rao Bahadur B. Venkataramayya Naidu, President, District Board, that gave the information. We would have been glad if the Hon. the Chief Minister placed that information before this House or had been kind enough to read out what information he had before the Government orders were issued. But before the Hon. the Chief Minister said anything, the hon. Knight from Ganjam has come and begun to say that he knows more about these things, that a number of telegrams, petitions and a number of representations have been made to the Government, in respect of the arbitrary way in which the Police have interferred in the matter of elections and so on. I am sorry that none of these facts has been testified or referred to by the Hon. the Chief Minister. I think the hon. Knight has been drawing from his imagination or has been told something by somebody; he makes bold to say several things here which are not substantiated even by the Government . . ."

Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" My hon. Friend wants the Government to place all these facts before him; the Hon. Minister has no time to disclose all those matters. The Government have shown that they have not done anything wrong."

Mr. P. PEDDI RAJU :—" That is exactly my point; the Hon. the Chief Minister does not give us any information. I do not know if the hon. Knight has got any information from the Hon. Minister or from his Secretary. He makes bold to make certain observations which, I am sorry to say, are not substantiated by the Government. That is all I can say . . ."

(Interruptions from Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro.)

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Sir A. P. Patro has had his turn."

Mr. P. PEDDI RAJU :—" The Hon. the Chief Minister has given a long quotation with regard to Government interference in the matter of elections . . ."

Mr. G. SIMHACHALAM PANTULU :—" On a point of order, Sir. The hon. Member's speech is not at all pertinent to the question under discussion."

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member will please resume his seat; this is no point of order, at all."

Mr. P. PEDDI RAJU :—" I am yet to see whether any of the matters of interference of the Government was of the kind I have mentioned; none of such instances has been brought to our notice. The Hon. the Chief Minister has given some instances and I can understand that such interference was justified. There is no case where the Government have interfered after the polling is over or after the declarations are made.

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"Then, Sir, the Hon. the Chief Minister has unfortunately referred to me personally. I do not know to what he is referring. He said that I was judging people by my own conduct. If the Hon. the Chief Minister refers to my presidentship, I would only say that he and his partymen have tried to attack me behind my back; they took three years' time and have wasted a sum of Rs. 15,000 of the district board money to have an investigation without any word of intimation to me of what they were doing. They spent Rs. 15,000; they wasted the amount and they ate their own words and kept quiet, because they were unable to prove anything against me; they wanted to persecute me and my partymen and they did so . . ."

Diwan Bahadur A. APPADURAI PILLAI:—"There is no time at the disposal of the House."

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member seems to be quite new to the Standing Orders; the hon. Member will wait and see what happens.

"May I once again remind the hon. Member (Mr. Peddi Raju) that he has to close his remarks soon, if he wants the motion voted upon; otherwise it will be talked out."

Mr. P. PEDDI RAJU:—"If I raised this debate, it is only to express our sense of feeling that all is not going on well. I would appeal to the House to see that similar things do not happen in future; otherwise the rights and privileges of people will be interfered with. It is for that purpose I brought forward this motion; I do not want the House to vote upon this motion; the Hon. Minister, I know, has power in his hands and he has got a backing. I do not care for the vote of this House; I would only appeal to him . . ."

Rao Sahib N. SIVA RAJ:—"Is the hon. Member in order to say that he does not care for the vote of the House?"

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member did not really mean what he had said?"

Mr. P. PEDDI RAJU:—"So far as my failure is concerned, I do not care. I am only appealing to hon. Members of this House to see whether we are not justified in bringing forward this motion before the House, because we feel there is something wrong in the way in which things are done.

"The Hon. the Chief Minister referred to section 38 of the Act; they read only a particular clause. In my first speech I wanted the House and the Hon. Minister and the department concerned to read the section fully and see if it has got anything to do with elections at all. What the section refers to is this:—

'The Local Government may, by order in writing—

suspend or cancel any resolution passed, order issued, or licence or permission granted, or

prohibit the doing of any act which is about to be done or is being done in pursuance or under colour of this Act, if, in their opinion,

such resolution, order, licence, permission, or act has not been legally passed, issued, granted or authorized, or

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such resolution, order, licence, permission or act is in excess of the powers conferred by this Act or any other law, or

the execution of such resolution or order, or the continuance in force of such licence or permission or the doing of such act is likely to cause danger to human life, health or safety, or is likely to lead to a riot or an affray.'

" In such cases the Government may interfere, if they are supported by a resolution of the local board. In 50 M.L.J., it has been held that Government should not interfere in the matter of elections and set aside any election. The Hon. the Chief Minister and Sir Patro have quoted rule 35. They read the second sub-rule; they forgot the first sub-rule. It says that the matter should have been referred to Government for interpretation of rule either by any election officers or by the candidate or any person interested. Then only they can issue an order. Was there any case of interpretation of the rules in this case?

" Then, Sir, the Hon. the Chief Minister stated that he is very anxious that the Congress party should come into politics take part in elections, etc. If any matter is taken to the notice of the Government—I know of several cases which were taken to the notice of the Government by Congress partisans; with regard to Tinnevelly, several telegrams were sent to the Government . . ."

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The time allotted for the discussion of the adjournment motion being over, the motion is talked out."

The House then adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. the next day.

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

வாய்மையே வெல்லும்
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

Appendix I.

[Vide answer to question No. 438 asked by Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Goundar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 5th November 1935, page 581 supra.]

G.O. Ms. No. 2666, Law (General), dated 18th August 1935.

Read—the following paper:—

From the Inspector-General of Prisons, dated 15th August 1935, No. G. 1012.

Order—Ms. No. 2666, *Law* (*General*), *dated* 18*th August* 1935.

In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 401 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased hereby to remit, subject to the conditions hereinafter set forth, the remainder of the punishment awarded to Chilakamarri Narasimhachari convicted in East Godavari S.C. No. 8 of 1934.

The conditions are these:—

(1) That the said Chilakamarri Narasimhachari will, as soon as he is in a fit state of health to move about, present himself to the Superintendent of Police, or, if he be absent to the Manager of the office of the District Superintendent of Police, East Godavari, and will produce the copy of the conditions of his release delivered to him by the Superintendent of Prisons, Madras.

(2) That he will thenceforth report himself, once in each month, at such time and to such officer as he may be directed by the said Superintendent or Manager.

(3) That he will not quit the said district of East Godavari without the written permission of the said Superintendent or Manager.

(4) That he will accept and fulfil the conditions on which such permission may be granted.

(5) That he will not commit any offence punishable by any law in force in British India.

(6) That he will not associate with notoriously bad characters or lead a dissolute life.

(7) That he will live honestly and peaceably and will endeavour to earn an honest livelihood.

[5th November 1935

2. The Superintendent of Prisons, Madras, will take necessary action under rule 515 of the rules framed under section 59 and 60 of the Prisons Act, 1894 (Act IX of 1894).

(By order of the Governor in Council)

C. GOVINDAN NAIR,
Joint Secretary to Government.

To the Inspector-General of Prisons.
,, Superintendent of Prisons, Madras, with copy of nominal roll.
,, Inspector-General of Police, with a spare copy of the order and copy of nominal roll.
,, District Magistrate, East Godavari.
,, Hon'ble the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Madras (with C.L.)

Copy to the Superintendent, Central Jail, Coimbatore.
,, A. Ch. Sriman Narayanachari, 108, Big street, Triplicane.

TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
வாய்மையே வெல்லும்
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 439 asked by Mr. P. Ratnavelu Thevar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 5th November 1935, page 582 supra.]

Copy of Medical report.

I, Capt. J. F. Shepherd, I.M.S., hereby certify that convict No. 9899 Narasimhachari, is in my opinion dangerously ill, suffering from Tuberculous Enteritis. His illness has not been caused or aggravated by any acts committed by him in order to procure release, and I sincerely declare that in my opinion he is likely to die if he remains in confinement, but that he will have a reasonable chance of recovery if he is released.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, MADRAS,
14*th August* 1935.

F. SHEPHERD, Capt., I.M.S.,
Surgeon.

5th November 1935]

APPENDIX III.

[*Vide* answer to question No. 446 asked by Mr. M. Devadasan at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 5th November 1935, page 586 *supra*.]

A

Statement showing the extent of assessed wastes and porambokes included in the ayacut of Cauvery-Mettur Project for ryotwari villages.

Name of taluk.	Assessed wastes.	Porambokes.	Total.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Tanjore	2,160·15	4,025·82	6,185·97
Papanasam	348·37	422·04	770·41
Mannargudi	3,607·32	2,252·06	5,859·38
Pattukkottai	5,245·60	7,362·47	12,608·07
Arantangi	1·25	10·69	11·94
Total ..	11,362·69	14,073·08	25,435·77

B

Statement showing the extent of Government poramboke lands in proprietary villages included in the Cauvery-Mettur Project ayacut.

Name of taluk.	Railway poramboke.	Public Works Department poramboke.	Total.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Tanjore	16·55	1·89	18·44
Papanasam	2·68	0·31	2·99
Mannargudi	..	0·40	0·40
Pattukkottai	27·61	55·09	82·70
Arantangi	..	4·36	4·36
Total ..	46·84	62·05	108·89

TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

APPENDIX IV.

[*Vide* answer to question No. 454 asked by Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Goundar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 5th November 1935, page 592 *supra*.]

Statement of imports of paddy and rice into the Madras Presidency during July and September 1935.

	Whole rice.	Broken rice.	Paddy.
	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.
July, second fortnight	500	..	8,483
August, first fortnight	..	496	..
August, second fortnight	750	8,537	14,876
September, first fortnight	..	4,208	1,180
September, second fortnight	510	7,721	14,126

[5th November 1935

Appendix V.

[Vide answer to question No. 455 asked by Mr. A. B. Shetty at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 5th November 1935, page 592 supra.]

(1)

G.O. Ms. No. 2091, Revenue, dated 4th September 1935.

Read—the following papers:—

G.O. No. 565, Revenue, dated 4th March 1935.

From the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement), Endt., Confdl. No. 439, dated 7th August 1935.

Order—Ms. No. 2091, *Revenue, dated* 4*th September* 1935.

A sum of Rs. 50,000 has been provided under "Discretionary grants" out of the provincial share of the grant from the Government of India towards village uplift. This amount will be distributed to Collectors at the rate of Rs. 2,000 for each district in addition to the sum of Rs. 1,000 per district already allotted.

2. In addition to the subjects specified in paragraph 3 of G.O. No. 565, Revenue, dated 4th March 1935, the Government permit the utilization of discretionary grants on the construction or improvement of cattle ponds in panchayat forests, provided the Collector is satisfied that the forest panchayat is unable, for reasons beyond its control, to meet the expenditure.

3. The Government further direct that discretionary grants should not be spent in municipal areas, or in areas which are under the control of major panchayats (old union boards). Preference should be given, in the distribution of grants, to non-panchayat areas, i.e., areas for which no local body has been specially constituted.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

H. R. Uzielli,
Secretary to Government.

TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

(2)

G.O. No. 2760, L. & M., dated 11th June 1934.

Read—the following paper:—

G.O. No. 1409, L. & M., dated 20th March 1934.

Order—No. 2760, *L. & M., dated* 11*th June* 1934.

The Government are pleased to sanction in favour of the district boards mentioned in the annexure to this order grants for works relating to roads and bridges to the extent specified against them in column (5) of the annexure.

2. The necessary provision has been made for these grants in the Civil Budget Estimates for 1934–35 under "41. g. Civil Works—Grants-in-aid—Voted—G. Central Road Development Account—Communications."

5th November 1935]

3. The grants will be disbursed to the district boards on the production of certificates from the presidents concerned to the effect that the work in respect of which the grant is claimed has actually been carried out.

4. The presidents of district boards concerned are requested to submit to the Government not later than the 15th February 1935, a statement in the form annexed to G.O. No. 2366, L. & M., dated 6th June 1928, showing the progress of expenditure on the works for which grants have been provided. Reasons should be furnished without fail with the progress reports for all anticipated lapses except lapses below Rs. 1,000.

5. The Treasury Deputy Collectors concerned are requested to submit to the Government by the 15th April 1935, a statement showing the grants actually disbursed by them in 1934–35 for *each* of these works.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Local Self-Government)

E. CONRAN SMITH,
Secretary to Government.

To the Presidents of District Boards concerned.
,, Treasury Deputy Collectors concerned.
,, Accountant-General (through the Finance Department).
,, Finance Department.
,, Chief Engineer (General, Buildings and Roads).
,, Examiner of Local Fund Accounts.

ANNEXURE.

Serial number and name of district board.	Particulars of work.	Total estimated cost.	Amount of grant drawn up to the end of 1933–34.	Grant sanctioned for 1934–35.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		RS.	RS.	RS.
1 Anantapur ..	Construction of a bridge across the Pennar river at mile 285/7–8 of the Madras-Bombay trunk road.	1,74,500	1,67,873	1,956
2 North Arcot ..	Construction of a girder bridge over the Ponnai river at mile 76 of the Madras-Bombay trunk road.	7,50,000	..	* 1,00,000
3 Coimbatore ..	Improvements to the Coimbatore-Hassanur trunk road.	2,05,000	1,30,000	50,000
4 Guntur	Construction of a bridge across the Musi river on the Great Northern trunk road.	2,55,000	1,02,691	65,309
5 Do.	Construction of a bridge across the Ogeru river on the Great Northern trunk road.	1,65,000	1,01,691	18,009
6 Kurnool.. ..	Construction of a bridge across the Vakkileru at mile 147/7–8 of the Chittoor-Kurnool trunk road.	1,16,300	70,496	28,508
7 Malabar	Improvements to the Madras-Calicut trunk road and extension, first section from Calicut southwards.	5,00,000	3,89,227	1,10,773
8 Nellore	Construction of a bridge across the Paleru river at mile 168/2–3 of the Great Northern trunk road.	3,63,000	2,80,060	82,940
9 Do.	Construction of a bridge across the Manneru river at mile 150/7 of the Great Northern trunk road.	2,22,000	1,65,000	57,000
10 Nilgiris	Improvements to the Gudalur-Vayittiri-Calicut trunk road.	1,87,000	66,707	87,000

* An equivalent amount of Rs. 1 lakh will be met from the reserve with the Government of India.

Serial number and name of district board.	Particulars of work.	Total estimated cost.	Amount of grant drawn up to the end of 1933–34.	Grant sanctioned for 1934–35.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		RS.	RS.	RS.
11 Vizagapatam ..	Construction of a girder bridge across the Kandevalasagedda at mile 96/2–3 of the Great Northern trunk road.	2,39,900	1,75,583	2,000
12 Do. ..	Construction of a girder bridge across the Budamerugedda at mile 108/7–8 of the Great Northern trunk road.	1,38,800	1,01,343	8,000
13 Do. ..	Construction of a girder bridge across the Paradigedda at mile 33/2 of the Vizianagram-Central Provinces road.	2,89,200	2,28,353	2,000
			Total ..	6,13,495

(3)

G.O. No. 1436, L. & M., dated 10th April 1935.

The Government are pleased to sanction in favour of the district boards concerned, grants for works relating to roads and bridges specified in Annexure I to this order to the extent specified against them in column (5) of the annexure. The amounts shown in column (4) represent the total provision made in the budget for the year 1935–36, and the amounts shown in column (5) are now sanctioned as the first instalment in accordance with the procedure laid down in G.O. No. 4688, L. & M., dated 25th October 1934. The balance will be sanctioned as and when required, on receipt of applications from the district boards.

2. The expenditure will be met from the provision made in the Civil Budget Estimates for 1935–36, under "41. g. Civil Works—Grants-in-aid—Voted—G. Central Road Development Account—Communications."

3. The grants will be disbursed to the district boards on the production of certificates from the presidents concerned to the effect that the work in respect of which the grant is claimed has actually been carried out.

4. The presidents of district boards concerned are requested to submit to the Government, not later than the 15th February 1936, a statement in the form annexed to G.O. No. 2366, L. & M., dated 6th June 1928, showing the progress of expenditure on the works for which grants have been sanctioned. Reasons should be furnished without fail with the progress reports for all anticipated lapses except lapses below Rs. 1,000.

5. The Treasury Deputy Collectors concerned are requested to submit to the Government by the 15th April 1936, a statement showing the grants actually disbursed by them in 1935–36, for *each* of these works.

6. A list of *new* works in respect of which provision of grants has been made in the Civil Budget Estimates for 1935–36 is appended as Annexure II. The provision is subject to the sanction of the Government of India. In the meantime, the Government have no objection

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to the district boards incurring expenditure on these works in anticipation of the sanction of the Government of India, on the express understanding that if the required sanction is not forthcoming, any expenditure incurred on these works will fall entirely on the funds of the district boards concerned. The sanction of the Government of India will be intimated in due course.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Local Self-Government)

T. B. Russell,
Secretary to Government.

To the Presidents of District Boards concerned.
,, Treasury Deputy Collectors concerned.
,, Accountant-General (through the Finance Department).
,, Finance Department.
,, Chief Engineer (General, Buildings and Roads).
,, Examiner of Local Fund Accounts.

Annexure I.

Works already sanctioned or in progress.

Serial number, name of the district board and particulars of work.	Total estimated cost.	Total grant admissible.	Total provision made in the Civil Budget Estimates for 1935–36.	Grant now sanctioned.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
North Arcot—				
1 Construction of a bridge across the Ponnai river at mile 76 of the Madras-Bombay trunk road.	7,31,000	*7,31,000	1,50,000	1,12,500
2 Special improvements to the Tiruvalam-Katpadi road to bring it up to the trunk road standard	1,32,000	1,32,000	20,000	15,000
Guntur—				
3 Construction of a bridge across the Musi river on the Great Northern trunk road	2,55,000	2,55,000	1,000	750
Kurnool—				
4 Construction of a girder bridge across the Vakkileru at mile 147/7-8 of the Chittoor-Kurnool trunk road	1,16,000	1,16,000	16,996	12,745
Malabar—				
5 Comprehensive improvements to the Madras-Calicut trunk road, first section, from Calicut southwards	5,00,000	5,00,000	35,000	26,250
The Nilgiris—				
6 Improvements to the Gudalur-Vayittiri-Calicut trunk road	1,87,000	1,87,000	33,293	24,970
Vizagapatam—				
7 Construction of a girder bridge across the Kandivalasa gedda at mile 96/2-3 of the Great Northern trunk road	2,01,400	2,01,400	3,817	2,860
8 Construction of a girder bridge across the Rudameru gedda at mile 108/7-8 of the Great Northern trunk road	1,33,000	1,33,000	3,657	2,745
9 Construction of a girder bridge across the Paradi gedda at mile 33/2 of the Vizianagram-Central Provinces road	2,89,200	2,89,200	10,000	7,500
Total ..	..	..	2,73,763	2,05,320

* Half of the amount will be met from the ordinary share and the other half from the 'reserve' under the Road Development Fund.

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ANNEXURE II.

New Works.

Serial number, name of the district board and particulars of work.	Total estimated cost.	Total grant admissible.	Total provision made in the Civil Budget Estimates for 1935-36.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Kurnool—			
1 Bridge across the Bhavanasi river at mile 143/5-6 of the Kurnool-Chittoor trunk road	99,500	99,500	30,000
Madura—			
2 Special repairs to the Great Southern trunk road between Tirumangalam and Ramnad frontier ..	60,750	60,750	30,000
Malabar—			
3 Comprehensive improvements to the Madras-Calicut trunk road, section VIII (Mongom to Kuttilangadi)	1,97,000	1,97,000	50,000
4 Remetalling the Madras-Calicut trunk road, sections III and IV (Olavakkot to Mannarghat) . .	88,000	88,000	88,000
5 Remetalling the Madras-Calicut trunk road, sections I and II (Walayar to Keelmandapam)	58,000	58,000	58,000
6 Construction of a bridge over the Korapuzha river.	3,65,000	1,82,500	20,000
7 Construction of a bridge over the Murat river ..	2,82,400	1,41,200	20,000
Tinnevelly—			
8 Construction of a bridge across the Tambraparni at Murappanad on the road from Tinnevelly to Tuticorin	5,00,000	2,50,000	2,00,000
Vizagapatam—			
9 Conversion of the arched bridge of 10 vents into a girder bridge of 20 vents over the Sarada river at mile 465/1 of the Great Northern trunk road.	2,13,500	2,13,500	1,00,000
Chittoor—			
10 Construction of a girder bridge across the Muthirevai river at mile 5/4 of the Chittoor-Kurnool road	94,000	94,000	50,000
Total ..	..	..	6,46,000
Grand total (I and II)	..	..	9,19,763

(4)

G.O. No. 3311, L. & M., 15th August 1935.

Out of the allotment of Rs. 14 lakhs received from the Government of India for the improvement of the conditions of village life, the Government are pleased to sanction a sum of Rs. 1,50,000 for expenditure on the improvement of village communications in areas within the jurisdiction of non-union panchayat boards. The amount will be placed at the disposal of the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards for distribution among the panchayat boards. Grants may be given to the extent of the full cost of the works and the usual condition that the local body should find an equal amount will not be insisted on. The selection of the works will be left to the discretion of the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards who is requested to see that the benefit of the grant is given to all areas in the Presidency as far as possible. A list of the works selected should be communicated to the Government for information in the form given in the annexure to this Order.

2. The Government desire that the roads on which the grant sanctioned above is spent should wherever possible be called " Jubilee roads."

5th November 1935]

3. The grant will be disbursed in accordance with the procedure laid down in G.O. No. 2217, L. & M., dated the 11th June 1935. The grant should as far as possible be drawn in the course of the current year, but in cases where this is not found practicable, the Government will be prepared to reallot the amount next year.

4. The Accountant-General is requested to admit in audit the expenditure sanctioned in these proceedings and to debit it to a suspense head, pending the issue of detailed instructions in the matter of accounting by the Government of India.

5. The Inspector is requested to submit a report by the 15th November 1935 showing the progress of expenditure from the grant and a further report by the 15th April 1936 showing the amount of grant authorized by him for each district and the amount actually disbursed.

6. The Inspector has drawn the attention of the Government to the difficulty experienced by local bodies in getting poramboke lands vested in them for carrying out road-works in cases where the works in question are not included in the programme referred to in G.O. No. 1491, Revenue, dated the 26th July 1929. The Government consider that in the case of road-works carried out from the grant sanctioned in this Order, the restriction as regards inclusion of the works in the programme should be relaxed. Collectors are accordingly requested to dispose of applications on their merits where the cost of the works is to be met from the grant referred to above.

7. The Inspector is informed that in view of the orders passed in the foregoing paragraphs, the information called for in Memorandum No. 11746-4-C, L. & M., dated the 27th June 1935, is not now required.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Local Self-Government)

T. B. Russell,
Secretary to Government.

To the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards.
,, all Collectors.
,, the Revenue Department.
,, the Accountant-General (through the Finance Department).
,, the Finance (Expenditure) Department.
,, the Finance (Budget) Department.
,, the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts.
,, all Presidents of District Boards.

ANNEXURE.

List of works on which it is proposed to utilize the grant sanctioned in G.O. No. 3311, L. & M., dated the 15th August 1935.

District.	Taluk.	Village.	Particulars of work.	Estimated cost.	Remarks.

[5th November 1935

(5)

G.O. No. 3325, L. & M., dated 16th August 1935.

The Government are pleased to sanction in favour of the district boards, the grants shown in Annexure I to this order for expenditure on the improvement of village communications in areas other than those within the jurisdiction of non-union panchayat boards. The grants may be utilized for meeting the entire cost of the works selected for the purpose and the usual condition that the local body should find an equal amount from its own funds will not be insisted on. The grants should, as far as possible, be drawn during the current year, but if this is not found practicable, the Government will be prepared to re-allot the amount next year. The works to be selected will be left to the discretion of the district boards subject to the condition that the benefit of the grant is given to all areas in the districts as far as possible. A list of the works selected should be forwarded to the Government for information as early as possible in the form given in Annexure II to this order. The lists already submitted by presidents of district boards in pursuance of Memorandum No. 11746-3-C, L. & M., dated 27th June 1935, and Memorandum No. 11746-5-C, L. & M., dated 19th July 1935, are returned.

2. The grants will be disbursed in accordance with the principles laid down in G.O. No. 2217, L. & M., dated 11th June 1935. The Government would suggest that the roads on which these grants are utilized be named "Jubilee roads."

3. The expenditure will be met from the allotment of Rs. 14 lakhs placed at the disposal of the Government by the Government of India for village uplift. The Accountant-General is requested to admit in audit the expenditure sanctioned in these proceedings and to debit it to a suspense head, pending the issue of detailed instructions in the matter of accounting by the Government of India.

4. Presidents of district boards are requested to submit, so as to reach the Government before the 15th November 1935, a report showing the progress of expenditure out of the grant referred to above.

5. Treasury Deputy Collectors are requested to submit by the 15th April 1936 a statement showing the amount actually disbursed in 1935-36 out of the grant referred to above.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Local Self-Government)

T. B. Russell,
Secretary to Government.

To all Presidents of District Boards.
,, all Collectors.
,, all Treasury Deputy Collectors.
,, the Accountant-General (through the Finance Department).
,, the Finance Department.
,, the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts.
,, the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards.

5th November 1935]

ANNEXURE I.

Name of district board.	Grant sanctioned.
1 Anantapur	Rs. 10,000 for each district board.
2 Arcot, North	
3 Arcot, South	
4 Bellary	
5 Chingleput	
6 Chittoor	
7 Coimbatore	
8 Cuddapah	
9 Ganjam	
10 Godavari, East	
11 Godavari, West	
12 Guntur	
13 Ongole	
14 Kistna	
15 Kurnool	
16 Malabar	
17 Madura	
18 Nellore	
19 Nilgiris, The	
20 Ramnad	
21 Salem	
22 South Kanara	
23 Tanjore, East	
24 Tanjore, West	
25 Tinnevelly	
26 Trichinopoly	
27 Vizagapatam	Total, Rs. 2,80,000
28 Bobbili	

ANNEXURE II.

List of works on which it is proposed to utilize the grant sanctioned in G.O. No. , dated .

District.	Taluk.	Village.	Particulars of work.	Estimated cost.	Remarks. Brief explanation of necessity for the work may be given in this column.

(6)

G.O. No. 3737, L. & M., dated 14th September 1935.

READ—the following papers:—

From the Vice-President of the Nellore District Board, dated 24th August 1935, No. 159-Sup./35.

From the President of the Bellary District Board, dated 27th August 1935, No. 250-G/35.

Order—No. 3737, *L. & M., dated* 14*th September* 1935.

The Government consider that in the case of road works carried out from the grant sanctioned in G.O. No. 3325, L. & M., dated 16th August

[5th November 1935

1935, the restriction regarding the inclusion of the works in the programme referred to in G.O. No. 1491, Revenue, dated 26th July 1929, should be relaxed. Collectors are accordingly requested to dispose of applications for the vesting of roads in the local boards on their merits where the cost of the works is to be met from the grant sanctioned in G.O. No. 3325, L. & M., dated 16th August 1935.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Local Self-Government)

T. B. RUSSELL,
Secretary to Government.

To all Presidents of District Boards.
,, all Collectors.
,, all Treasury Deputy Collectors.
,, the Accountant-General (through the Finance Department).
,, the Finance Department.
,, the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts.
,, the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards.

(7)

G.O. Ms. No. 3938, L. & M., dated 26th September 1935.

(G.O. No. 3311, L. & M., dated 15th August 1935.)
(G.O. No. 3325, L. & M., dated 16th August 1935.)

The Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards and all presidents of district boards are requested to see that when selecting works on which the grants sanctioned in the Government Orders quoted in the margin are to be utilized, the special claims of the depressed classes receive due consideration.

(By Order of the Government, Ministry of Local Self-Government)

T. B. RUSSELL,
Secretary to Government.

(8)

G.O. No. 368, Development, dated 8th March 1935.

The Indian Tariff (Textile Protection) Amendment Bill proposed to revise the duty on yarn imported into the country. This proposal received some measure of objection on the ground that it would affect the handloom industry. But the Government of India were advised that the revision would not cause any inconvenience to the industry, provided steps were taken to organize and develop co-operative buying and selling on behalf of the industry, and the provision revising the duty was passed in the legislature. The Government of India, however, decided to make grants-in-aid to schemes for developing co-operative buying and selling on behalf of the handloom weavers, and generally for the better organization and improvement of the industry ; the amount of grant per annum proposed was not to exceed in the aggregate an amount equal to the amount of the proceeds of an import duty of a quarter-anna per pound on yarns up to fifties imported into the country

5th November 1935]

and to last so long as the protective measures in the Bill were in force. The Government of India called for schemes from provincial Governments. The scheme appended to these orders was forwarded to them by this Government and it has received their approval.

2. The amount of grant allotted to this Presidency is Rs. 26,500 for 1934–35 and Rs. 59,500 for 1935–36. The grant may be used to meet both recurring and non-recurring charges other than those on land and buildings. The Government of India have decided that any unspent balances of grant remaining with them at the end of a financial year, whether actual or estimated, will be again included in their budget for the ensuing year. They have left this Government to adopt a similar procedure in accordance with article 197 of the Audit Code.

The Accountant-General is requested to advise on the account procedure to be followed in regard to this grant.

3. Although the scheme is mainly one of co-operative marketing and selling and should on this account be worked by the Department of Co-operation, yet the Government consider that the Industries Department is in a better position to work the scheme, as the whole problem consists of timely technical assistance in the purchase and distribution of raw materials and improved appliances and in the collection, stocking and sale of finished articles. The Director of Industries is requested to give effect to the scheme as early as possible. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies should give the Department of Industries all the assistance the latter requires in the matter of advice and staff.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Education and Excise)

C. A. HENDERSON,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Industries.
,, Registrar of Co-operative Societies.
,, Accountant-General.
,, Secretary, Legislative Council Office (to be placed in the Council Library).
Press (paragraph 1 of order and scheme).

APPENDIX.

Scheme for the development of the cotton handloom weaving industry in the Madras Presidency.

The crux of the problem of handloom weaving is marketing. The Government of India have accordingly agreed to assist by grant of subsidy, schemes for developing co-operative buying and selling on behalf of the handloom weavers and generally for the better organization and improvement of the handloom industry. The grant for this Presidency is Rs. 26,500 for 1934–35 and Rs. 59,500 for 1935–36. The Director of Industries proposes to utilize this grant in giving subvention to a co-operative organization and has accordingly, in consultation with the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, proposed the formation of a Provincial Co-operative Society. The area of operations of this society will extend to the whole Presidency. The headquarters of this society will be Madras and its authorized capital Rs. 5 lakhs divided into 10,000 shares of Rs. 50 each. Co-operative societies intended for the benefit of weavers are, among others, eligible to become members and each such primary society will, at the outset

consist of at least fifty members. Thirty such societies will be organized in the first instance. The Provincial Society will be managed by private persons subject to the general control of the officers of the Departments of Industries and Co-operation, acting as ex officio members of the Board of Directors of the society.

2. As the success of the scheme depends upon the regular sales of hand-woven cloths produced by the weavers' societies, a Marketing Officer will be appointed and attached to the Provincial Co-operative Society. Besides this officer there will be five marketing agents appointed in suitable centres. The agents will assist the primary weavers' societies in their jurisdiction in marketing their output. In course of time, the paid marketing agents will be replaced by marketing agents paid on a commission basis only and the services of paid men will be utilized for new centres.

The Marketing Officer will prepare a standard wage list for handloom weavers, regulate the cost of cloths manufactured in primary weavers' societies and co-ordinate the work of the marketing agents. He will also secure forward contract orders from wholesale dealers of cloth and pass them on to the marketing agents for execution.

3. To supply the weavers' societies with a wide and varied range of improved designs for fabrics, a Cloth Designer will be appointed by the Provincial Co-operative Society. He will keep in close touch with the designs and patterns of mill cloths which are in great demand and evolve suitable designs for corresponding types of handloom cloths.

4. Attempts will be made to bring down the cost of production of cloths. The inclusion as members of the Provincial Society of firms engaged in the production, distribution or sale of raw materials required by the handloom weavers such as yarns, dye-stuffs, chemicals, etc., will, it is expected, secure for the weavers' societies the required supplies of raw materials on advantageous terms and under guarantee of quality.

Small units of power-driven machinery for preparing and distributing ready-made warps for handlooms will also effect reduction in the manufacturing costs of handloom cloths, and such installations will pave the way for the standardization of handloom products, which will facilitate marketing. Proper finishing is also likely to create or to develop the demand for handloom cloths. It is, therefore, proposed to install separate units of power-driven warp preparation plant and finishing plant. A small dyeing factory will be attached to the Provincial Society.

As the grant from the Government of India is, however, limited, it is proposed to make a subsidy to the Provincial Society to cover part of its expenditure on installing the above machinery.

5. The primary weavers' societies will be given a subsidy to cover the cost of their staff and to purchase appliances. When they begin to show a profit the subsidy will be diverted to new societies to be started in other areas. Their activities will be mainly directed towards producing such fabrics as can be marketed in or near their areas, of operation, and to undertake also the manufacture on handlooms of fabrics similar to mill cloths imported for use in their areas. Fabrics for the export market such as lungees, kailies and Madras handkerchiefs will also be produced and marketed.

ANNEXURE.

By-laws of the Madras Handloom Weavers' Provincial Co-operative Society, Limited, No.

Name, constitution and address.

The Madras Handloom Weavers' Provincial Co-operative Society, Limited, No. , is registered as a co-operative society under Madras Act VI of 1932. Its address shall be Madras village, Washermanpet post, in the taluk of Madras in the Madras district. Its operations shall be confined to the Presidency of Madras.

It will be referred to in these by-laws as "The Provincial Society."

2. A society in these by-laws means a co-operative society, a primary society or a district society registered either under India Act X of 1904 or Act II of

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1912 (India) or Madras Act VI of 1932 and admitted as a member of the Provincial Society. A member includes a society unless the contrary appears from the context. A member society will be referred to in these by-laws as an affiliated society.

Objects.

3. The object of the "Provincial Society" is the organization of the handloom industry on a commercial basis in the area of operations mentioned in by-law 1 and the expansion of the market for handloom fabrics. For the purpose of attaining this object, it shall be competent for the Provincial Society—

(1) to raise the money required by issue of shares and by borrowings ;

(2) to purchase either for cash or credit such raw materials and appliances as may be required for the industry and retail the same either for cash or credit to the affiliated societies ;

(3) to grant advances to affiliated societies ;

(4) to purchase and hold in common or let on hire improved appliances connected with the industry ;

(5) to purchase or receive for sale the finished products of the affiliated societies and sell the same to the best advantage ;

(6) to purchase and supply the requirements of its affiliated societies ;

(7) to establish and conduct one or more depots for the sale of the products of societies ;

(8) to do such other acts as may help the development of the handloom industry or improve the economic condition of weavers ; and

(9) to receive contribution for such purposes and carry out the objects of the contributions.

Membership.

4. The liability of the members of the Provincial Society shall be limited to the share capital subscribed by them.

5. The authorized capital of the Provincial Society shall be Rs. 5,00,000 made up of 10,000 shares of Rs. 50 each. Of these shares not more than one-third shares may be allotted to applicants other than societies.

6. Any person over 18 years of age, who is competent to contract residing within the limits referred to in the third sentence of by-law 1 and who sympathizes with the lot of the handloom weavers and any firm engaged in the production, distribution or sale of raw materials required by handloom weavers and any co-operative society intended mainly for the benefit of weavers, shall be eligible for admission as a member; but no person, firm or society can claim admissions as a matter of right.

7. Applications for admission as members and for allotment of shares shall be made to the Secretary in the form, if any, prescribed for the purpose. Every such application shall be disposed of by the Board of Directors who shall have power to grant admission or to refuse it without assigning reasons.

8. Every member shall take at least one share but no individual member shall take more than 200 shares. A society shall invest as much of share capital as the Board of Directors may determine from time to time, but in no case can a society be asked to invest more than the share capital held by it from its own members. Every member shall pay an entrance fee of 4 annas for each share taken by him at the time of taking the share provided that the total payment of entrance fees by any one member for all the shares held by him shall not exceed Rs. 5.

9. No member shall be permitted to transfer any share held by him unless the transferee be a member or some person whom the Board of Directors is willing to admit as a member and provided in any case that the transfer of share shall not be operative unless and until it is sanctioned by the Board of Directors. No member shall except with the permission of the Board of Directors be permitted to withdraw any share or shares held by him.

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Funds.

10. The Provincial Society will ordinarily obtain funds from the following sources:—

(1) Share subscriptions.
(2) Borrowings.
(3) Fees.
(4) Grant or subsidy or other assistance from Government and other institutions.

11. The value of a share shall be paid in one lump sum on allotment.

12. The Board of Directors may raise loans on such terms as may be mutually agreed upon and give security therefor.

Maximum borrowing limit.

13. The total borrowings of the Provincial Society shall not at any time exceed five times the paid-up share capital and the reserve fund. But any sums borrowed on the security of finished products definitely pledged to and placed in the custody of the creditor shall not be restricted to the said limit of five times the sum of the paid-up share capital and the reserve fund.

Management.

14. Subject to such resolutions as the general body may from time to time pass the executive management of the affairs of the Provincial Society shall vest in a Board of Directors. This Board shall consist of 15 members of whom (1) the Director of Industries, (2) the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, and (3) the Principal, Government Textile Institute, shall be ex officio members and six of the remaining members elected by the general body of the society from among individual members and firms holding not less than twenty shares each and the remaining six shall be elected by the representatives of member societies from among themselves. The President and the Vice-President shall be elected by the Board of Directors. The executive committee shall consist of nine members including the President, Vice-President, Director of Industries, Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Principal, Government Textile Institute, Madras, the remaining members being elected by the Board of Directors. Two at least of the members of the executive committee shall be representatives of member societies. There shall be a full-time secretary appointed by the Board on such salary as they may fix. He shall conduct the affairs of the society subject to the control of the President. The members of the Board for the first year shall be nominated by Government.

15. The elected members of the Board shall hold office for a period of three years or until their successors are elected. A retiring member of the Board of Directors, shall be eligible for re-election. A casual vacancy on the Board of Directors shall be filled up by the Board and the co-opted member shall hold office until the next general election takes place.

16. The Board of Directors shall meet as often as necessary to conduct the affairs of the Provincial Society. The quorum for a meeting of the Board shall be seven and for the executive committee four for a meeting. All the questions before the Board of Directors shall be decided by a majority of votes. Should there be an equality of votes, the President or other presiding member shall have a casting vote.

17. Should an elected member of the Board of Directors absent himself from four consecutive meetings of the Board, he shall cease to be a member of the Board of Directors but may be reinstated by the Board of Directors.

17-A. The President and in his absence the Vice-President and if both are absent a member elected by the meeting shall preside over the meetings of the executive committee, Board and the general body.

18. Subject to such resolutions as the Board of Directors may from time to time pass, the several officers of the Provincial Society shall have the powers mentioned below:—

(*a*) The President shall have a general control over all the affairs of the Provincial Society. He shall also have power to appoint the members of the establishment except the Secretary and the Marketing Officer as well as to fine, suspend or dismiss them subject in the last two cases to the approval of the Board of Directors.

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(b) The Secretary shall be responsible for the executive administration of the Provincial Society subject to the control of the President and have custody of all the records and property of the society. One of the Directors elected by the Board shall be the Treasurer.

(c) Any account, current or cash credit, opened in the name of the Provincial Society shall be operated on by the Secretary.

19. It shall be the duty of the Board of Directors to maintain such accounts and registers as are prescribed by rule V of the rules under the Act and by the Registrar from time to time, to place before a general body meeting of the members the Registrar's notes of audit or inspection, to correspond with the Registrar and to do all other business relating to the Provincial Society.

20. The Board of Directors shall be competent to appoint the necessary staff and to fix the amount and nature of the security, if any, to be given by office establishment.

21. The Board of Directors shall have power—

(1) to inspect and to ascertain by inquiry by deputing one or more of their number or any person authorized by them if the affiliated societies are working on proper lines and point out to them the defects in their working ; and

(2) to call for any information, statement or return concerning the working of affiliated societies. The societies concerned shall give all facilities for inspection and furnish the information, statement or return called for.

22. It shall be competent to the Board of Directors to frame subsidiary by-laws for the conduct of the business of the Provincial Society consistent with the Act, the rules under the Act and these by-laws. Such subsidiary by-laws shall be entered in the minute book of the Provincial Society and they shall be reported to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, for approval.

23. The services of the members of the Board of Directors shall be gratuitous except that they may receive travelling allowance and sitting fee that may be fixed by the general body.

General body.

24. The ultimate authority in all matters relating to the administration of the society shall be the general body of the members who shall meet from time to time and at least once a year to conduct the work of the Provincial Society. The general body shall consist of (1) individual members and (2) representatives of member societies. Each affiliated society being a member of Provincial Society shall, at its general meeting, appoint a delegate ; vacancies among delegates shall be filled up in the same manner. A delegate ceasing to be a member of his society shall cease to be its delegate. Every delegate shall hold office for a period of three years or until his successor shall have been appointed ; provided that it shall be competent to any affiliated society at any time to remove its delegate and appoint another. Each individual member and each representative of a member society shall have only one vote.

The following among other matters shall be dealt with by general body:—

(i) the election and removal of the elected members of the Board of Directors ;

(ii) the annual report due to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies ;

(iii) The Registrar's annual audit certificate ;

(iv) the amendment or repeal of any existing by-law or the enactment of a new by-law ;

(v) the expulsion of a member ; and

(vi) the returns that may be prescribed by the Local Government.

25. A meeting of the general body of the members may be convened whenever necessary for the conduct of the business by the Board of Directors and shall be so convened by the Board of Directors at the request of one-fourth of the members or at the instance of the Registrar.

26. The quorum for a general body meeting shall be 15 or one-fourth of the total number of members on the list at the time whichever is less.

27. All questions shall be decided by a majority of votes of the members present and voting. When the votes are equal, the chairman of the meeting shall have a casting vote.

28. Fifteen days' notice shall ordinarily be given to members before a meeting of the general body is convened.

Purchase and sale.

29. It shall be the duty of the executive committee to arrange for the purchase for cash or on credit of raw materials and appliances required by affiliated societies and for their sale to them for cash or on credit on such terms as may appear to them reasonable. They may also arrange to purchase from affiliated societies all their finished products on such terms as may be reasonable and to sell or dispose of them for sale to the best advantage. They may arrange for the sale of goods of member societies and give advances against goods pledged with them.

30. The executive committee shall lay down rules to regulate the advance or sale of raw materials or appliances to the affiliated societies and the recovery of the cost of the same from the members concerned and they should in particular fix the value of raw materials that may be outstanding on credit at any one time with an affiliated society. It shall be competent to the executive committee to alter these rules from time to time.

31. Every affiliated society shall generally purchase all or any of the raw materials of its industry from the Provincial Society.

Money advances.

32. The executive committee shall be competent to make money advances to affiliated societies on such terms as may appear to them reasonable and arrange for their recovery. These terms shall be embodied in the subsidiary rules to be framed by the Board of Directors and approved by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. Finished products may be accepted as security for these advances.

Joint purchase.

33. The executive committee may purchase wholesale the requirements of the members of affiliated societies. Subsidiary by-laws may be framed by the executive committee for purposes of these purchases subject to their approval by the Registrar.

Profits.

34. The net profits of the Provincial Society as declared by the Registrar year after year shall be disposed of as shown below:—

(i) twenty-five per cent shall be carried to the credit of the reserve fund;

(ii) twenty-five per cent of the amount may be distributed as dividends annually to the members subject to a maximum of 7½ per cent per annum, on the paid-up value of each share;

(iii) out of the remainder such amount not exceeding 25 per cent as may be decided by the general body may be divided among affiliated societies according to the value of finished products delivered to the Provincial Society and of raw materials purchased from the Provincial Society;

(iv) the balance or such smaller portion of the profits as may be fixed by the general body may be used for such purposes as may be decided upon by the general body to benefit the handloom industry or to improve the economic condition of the weavers; and

(v) the balance, if any, of the profits shall be added to the reserve fund.

35. (1) The reserve fund shall belong to the Provincial Society as a whole and is intended to meet unforeseen losses. No member can claim a share in it. It shall be invested in such manner as the Registrar of Co-operative Societies prescribes and shall not be drawn upon except with his sanction.

(2) On the dissolution of the Provincial Society, the reserve fund and other funds contributed by it under the provisions of these by-laws shall be disposed of according to the rules framed under Madras Act VI of 1932.

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Miscellaneous.

36. No amendment to, alteration in, or cancellation of, a by-law nor the enactment of a new by-law shall be made except at a meeting of the general body of members or shall take effect until it shall have been approved by the Registrar.

37. Should any doubt arise as to the construction or interpretation of the Act, or any by-law, the Board of Directors shall refer the same to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies for advice and such advice shall be final and binding.

38. The Provincial Society shall prepare annually in such form as may be prescribed by the Registrar—

(*a*) a statement showing the receipts and disbursements for the year;

(*b*) a profit and loss account;

(*c*) a balance-sheet; and

(*d*) such other statements as may be prescribed by the Registrar.

These statements shall be made up to 30th June and a copy of each shall be sent to the Registrar within a month after the close of the co-operative year ending 30th June. After the Registrar has verified the statements and granted his audit certificate, the Provincial Society shall publish such of the prescribed statements as he may direct in the manner prescribed.

39. When by these by-laws it is provided that written notice shall be given to any member, the delivery of such a notice at the house at which such a member ordinarily resides or posted to the address registered in the office shall be sufficient service of notice.

40. The society shall sue and be sued in the name of the society represented by its Secretary.

(9)

G.O. No. 720, Development, dated 16th May 1935.

In accordance with the announcement, during the discussion of the Indian Tariff (Textile Protection) Amendment Bill in the Legislative Assembly, of their decision to assist the sericultural industry, the Government of India decided, subject to the vote of the Legislative Assembly, to distribute annually for five years sericultural grants aggregating Rs. 1 lakh a year for expenditure between 1st April 1935 and 31st March 1940 to Provinces and also to Indian States for the benefit of the industry in British India. They also decided that the small sum to be provided by them should not be dissipated on a number of unconnected experiments, but devoted, principally, to the increased production of disease-free " Cellular " seed and such research as might be possible in connexion therewith.

2. The Government of Madras submitted for the consideration of the Government of India the scheme appended to these orders for the production and distribution of " Cellular " seed and for conducting research on silk-worm disease. The scheme was scrutinized by the Imperial Sericultural Committee. The Committee recommended the scheme with the exception of the hibernation scheme which, the Committee considered, does not come within the purview of the scheme for distribution of " Cellular " seeds. They also recommended the payment, during 1935–36, of a sum of Rs. 2,260 for research on matters connected with pebrine disease and Rs. 14,350 for the scheme for supply

of cellular seed. The Government of India have accepted the recommendation of the Committee and sanctioned the necessary grant as detailed below :—

	Non-recurring.	Recurring.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
(1) Research scheme	1,000	1,260	2,260
(2) Production of disease-free seed (1st May 1935 to 31st March 1936)	3,150	11,200	14,350

The scheme will be given effect to from 1st August 1935. Any saving in the provision made for recurring expenditure, consequent on the postponement of the introduction of the scheme till 1st August, will be applied to increase the allotment made for non-recurring expenditure under production of cellular seed, as the grant sanctioned by the Government of India for the purpose (Rs. 3,150) is only 50 per cent of the grant required and is, therefore, inadequate. The Government of India have no objection to this diversion.

3. The Accountant-General is requested to indicate the accounts procedure to be followed in utilizing the grant.

4. The Director of Industries is requested to apply in advance for the amount required by him for each quarter so that necessary application may be made to the Government of India.

5. The Government sanction the following additional temporary posts for the working of the scheme during 1935–36.

Scheme for the supply of ' cellular seed '—

Three farm managers on Rs. 75—5/2—100.

One clerk on Rs. 30—3/2—45—2/2—55.

Nine moth testors on Rs. 28—2/2—40.

Seven operatives on moth testing work on Rs. 23.

Two mulberry cultivators on Rs. 23.

Research—

One Pathology assistant on Rs. 80 per mensem.

6. The Director of Industries is requested to submit draft special rules in respect of these posts with reference to G.O. No. 989, Public (Services), dated 21st September 1934. The staff should not be entertained before the special rules in respect of them issue.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Education and Excise)

C. A. HENDERSON,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Industries.
,, Accountant-General, through the Finance Department.
,, Finance Department.
,, Secretary, Legislative Council office (for placing in the Council Library).
Press (Order, excepting paragraphs 3, 4 and 6, and Appendix).

TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

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APPENDIX.

Scheme for the production and supply of cellular seed.

There are 7,951 acres of mulberry in the Madras Presidency of which 7,846 acres are in the Kollegal taluk, Coimbatore district, where silk-worm rearing is carried on extensively under purely cottage conditions. In addition to Kollegal, several other areas have been found suitable for mulberry cultivation and silk-worm rearing. There is considerable scope for the development of the industry because of the favourable climatic conditions in many districts and of the absence of any other suitable and more remunerative subsidiary occupation for agriculturists.

Kollegal silk is superior in *tensile strength,* lustre and wearing qualities and on this account is preferred to foreign silk by certain classes. Any increase in the quantity of local silk will be readily absorbed in the Presidency itself.

2. On account of the immense possibilities of this industry, a sericultural expert was appointed in 1919 to develop the industry. The prevalence of the fatal disease "pebrine" has been responsible for a good deal of loss to silk-worm rearers in the Kollegal area. Ever since expert's appointment, the question of supplying disease-free seed has been engaging the attention of Government.

3. Advanced sericultural countries such as Japan and Italy are more favourably placed in regard to the use of cellular seed because the varieties of worms they rear are entirely univoltine and bivoltine and that factor allows them ample time—five to ten months—to examine the months used in seed production. On the other hand conditions in India, except in Kashmere and the Punjab are radically different, as the Mysore multivoltine worms which are used in this Presidency allow us only four to five days for the examination of the moths. In these circumstances, the work of seed testing has necessarily to be carried on in a number of small farms or units in reputed seed cocoon centres scattered throughout the sericultural area, rather than in big and highly specialized seed establishments as in Japan and Italy. The Government tackled the problem of supply of disease-free seed in the following different ways:—

(1) *Production and testing of seed cocoons in Government farms.*—A farm was opened at Coonoor in the year 1920 with 1½ acres of mulberry which was subsequently increased to 12 acres. The mulberry leaves were attacked by "Mildew" and the farm was not successful so far as the supply of disease-free layings was concerned. This farm now confines its work to the hybridization of worms and budding and grafting of mulberry, with 1½ acres of mulberry. A second farm was, therefore, opened at Hosur with 2½ acres of leased mulberry during the year 1929, and this farm has been working successfully. Recently the leased land has been given up and 13 acres of Government land have been taken up to increase the seed supply. A third farm was opened during 1931 at Palmaner with three-fourths of an acre of land under mulberry to serve as a demonstration farm and also to supplement the seed supply. This farm has also worked with success in supplying disease-free layings.

At the beginning of this financial year a fourth farm has been sanctioned at Thadguni—one of the villages of Kollegal taluk with a reputation for rearing seed cocoons—with 5 acres of leased mulberry. This farm has started successfully and the seed produced and distributed has given satisfactory results. It is proposed to extend the leased land from 5 to 10 acres and to utilize all the cocoons raised for supplying disease-free seed.

(2) *Aided grainages.*—In order to bring literate rearers into work of moth testing and also to increase the seed supply, two silk-worm rearers were taught microscopic work and were given facilities for starting aided grainages during the year 1930. They were provided with free microscopes, an initial grant for purchasing accessories and a bonus of Rs. 5 for every thousand layings of disease-free seed distributed. These grainages, however, failed, as they found it difficult to collect money for seed sold on credit. Another reason for their failure was the difficulty experienced in getting a regular supply of seed cocoons from the Mysore seed areas.

(3) *Aided silk farms.*—A third source of supply was from an aided silk farm started at Vadakangulam in Tinnevelly district. The owner of the farm has been given every encouragement by the Government; an outright grant of Rs. 1,000, a loan of Rs. 1,000 for building a sericultural house, a bonus of Rs. 25 for every acre of mulberry planted up to 10 acres, a bonus of Rs. 100 for each reeling basin up to five basins and Rs. 5 bonus for every thousand layings of seed produced and distributed to silk-worm rearers through the Government agency. This aided farm has been working satisfactorily.

(4) *Peripatetic Rearing Party, Kollegal.*—In order to undertake moth testing work on a large scale and bring the benefit of this work to the very door of the rearers, a moth testing party of six members under the supervision of a Silk Superintendent was sanctioned during the year 1926. This party is doing very useful work in Kollegal taluk and is in great demand. The seed produced and examined by the Government Agency is guaranteed cent per cent pure, because, as every mother moth is examined thoroughly by skilled testers before the seed is issued, there is no chance of any diseased seed being certified as disease-free.

(5) It is now a matter of common knowledge that Japan, which was rearing only indigenous varieties of worms ten years ago, has taken to the rearing of only hybrid varieties (univoltine as well as bivoltine). The tree mulberry has also given place to the bush variety in the plains in Japan. The old production ratio of 12 of cocoons to 1 of silk has now been reduced to 9 of cocoons to 1 of silk with hybrid cocoons. On the return of the Sericultural Expert from deputation to Japan and China in November 1933, several varieties of Chinese and Japanese univoltine and bivoltine seeds, which he brought with him, were reared in the Government farms at Coonoor, Palmaner, Hosur and Kollegal and the results obtained have been very encouraging. In the case of the hybrid worms reared the quality of the cocoons was superior and less than 300 cocoons weighed 1 lb. as against 600 of the indigenous Mysore variety. It has, therefore, been decided to indent for periodical supplies of the above seed from Japan. An order for 12 to 15 oz. of hybrid seed has been placed with the Japanese authorities to be supplied from November of this year in four consignments. Most of these indents are for purposes of hybridization.

(6) The Government have recently sanctioned a proposal to purchase 15 lakhs of seed cocoons, convert them into layings and sell disease-free layings to rearers.

4. For the reasons given in the first portion of paragraph 3 above, it is desirable to continue to tackle the supply of disease-free seed under the different methods detailed above.

5. (*a*) As already mentioned, there are 7,951 acres of mulberry in the Madras Presidency. Each acre of mulberry requires 750 layings of seed for rearing annually. So the present requirement of seed of this Presidency may be put at 7.951 × 750 or 60 lakhs of layings. At present the total supply from Government farms, aided farm and the Moth Testing Party is 908,740. This leaves a deficit of over 50 lakhs of layings to be made good in respect of the entire tested requirements of the Presidency at present. It is proposed that the seed production from the existing Government farms should be increased from 5 lakhs in the first year to 11 lakhs in the course of the next five years at an estimated cost of Rs. 42,840.

(*b*) Though the aided grainages failed, as stated above, it is necessary that non-official agencies should be made to interest themselves and extend their co-operation in this important work. It is considered, however, that the bonus of Rs. 5 for every 1,000 layings distributed, in the past, is excessive and that Rs. 2–8–0 for every 1,000 layings would be reasonable. At least one grainage each year will be started with a capacity of a lakh of tested layings per annum which will be capable of a 25 to 50 per cent increased output at the beginning of the second year. The funds necessary for bonus, etc., are included in the statement of expenditure. The estimate for bonus is Rs. 7,750.

(*c*) In a similar manner the aided farms outside the Kollegal taluk found suitable for producing seed cocoons should be encouraged and subsidized. One such farm with at least 5 acres of land should be started every year. Each

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farm will produce and supply at least a lakh of layings per annum which will be capable of a 25 to 50 per cent increased output at the beginning of the second year. As in the case of aided grainages, the bonus proposed to be given is Rs. 2-8-0 for every 1,000 disease-free layings distributed. Expenditure in this case also is estimated at Rs. 7,750.

(*d*) The Peripatetic Rearing Party will be strengthened by the addition of nine moth testers at a cost of Rs. 27,828 so as to be able to examine ultimately 30 lakhs of layings.

(*e*) As stated in paragraph 3 (5) above, it is proposed to import seeds from Japan. This seed requires to hibernate when it arrives in Madras for two to three months. It is, therefore, necessary to instal a refrigerator plant in Madras for the seed to hibernate, and then to send the seed out for distribution in Kollegal taluk and other sericultural areas. The refrigerator will cost Rs. 2,000 and the running expenses will come to Rs. 40 per mensem. A regular supply of 500 oz. of seed will be obtained in the first year and the quantity increased progressively by 500 oz. every next year. These hybrids will be crossed with the indigenous variety and the first generation of crosses will be distributed. It is expected that in about five years' time the requirements of seed of the Madras Presidency will be met mainly by hybrid crosses and that these will materially increase the earning capacity of the silk-worm rearers. The expenditure is estimated at Rs. 36,600.

The total estimated cost of supplying disease-free seed is estimated at Rupees 1,22,768. Details of this estimate are appended to the scheme.

6. Since 1919, silk-worm rearers in this Presidency have been gradually realizing the value of rearing from tested seed, which at the beginning was known as "Sirkar seed." It is considered that the increased production contemplated in the scheme will be fully utilized, and that there is no likelihood of any portion of the increased production becoming surplus to requirements and wasted. In this connexion it should be borne in mind that though sericulture is a long established industry in Kollegal, many silk-worm rearers have abandoned it, as is evidenced by a decline in the acreage of mulberry from about 11,000 in 1924-25 to 7,846 in 1934, owing to the severe set-back which the industry has received during the past eight years as a result of intensive Japanese and Chinese competition. There is every reason to hope that at the first signs of a revival of the industry those who were driven out of it will resume work; and this will result in an increased demand for cellular seed.

7. There is at present no export of cellular seed from this Presidency. Other sericultural provinces and Indian States, except Mysore, have their own varieties of worms, and are not likely to require any of the seed from this Presidency; while Mysore will continue to meet its requirements from within the State itself.

Financial statement for increasing the seed supply.

I. Non-recurring expenditure—

For first year—

	RS.	RS.
1. Extra appliances such as microscopes, tin rings, crushing sets, etc., for Hosur, Palmaner and Thadguni farms at Rs. 1,500 for each farm (details given in page 33 *) ...	4,500	
2. Stands, trays, etc., at Rs. 150 per each farm ...	450	
3. Microscopes and other appliances for nine more moth testers at Rs. 600 for a moth tester (details given in page 33 †) ...	5,400	
4. Refrigerator (40 cubic feet capacity) cost ...	2,000	
	12,350	
5. Microscopes and other appliances such as tin rings, etc., for each aided grainage ...	600	
6. Microscopes and other appliances such as tin rings, etc., for each aided farm ...	600	
Total of non-recurring expenditure for first year ...		13,550

* Referred to in page 695 infra.
† Referred to in page 695 infra.

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	RS.	RS
I. Non-recurring expenditure—*cont.*		
For first year—*cont.*		
For second year on account of one aided silk farm and the aided grainage being started	1,200	
For third year on account of one aided silk farm and the aided grainage being started	1,200	
For fourth year on account of one aided silk farm and the aided grainage being started	1,200	
For fifth year on account of one aided silk farm and the aided grainage being started	1,200	
		4,800
Total non-recurring ...		18,350
II. Recurring expenditure—		
Extra expenditure—		
(1) Hosur farm—		
First year—		
Farm manager on Rs. 75—5/2—100	900	
Three operatives for moth-testing work on Rs. 23 per mensem	828	
Mulberry cultivator on Rs. 23 per mensem ...	276	
Transport charges for seed	750	
Extra contingencies	500	
Total ...	3,254	
Second year—Same as first year.		
Third and fourth year—		
An additional Rs. 60 on account of increment to the farm manager	3,314	
Fifth year—		
Another additional Rs. 60 as indicated above.	3,374	
		16,510
(2) Palmaner farm—		
Fifth year—		
One farm manager on Rs. 75—5/2—100	900	
Two operatives for moth-testing work on Rs. 23 per mensem each	552	
One mulberry cultivator on Rs. 23 per mensem.	276	
Transport charges on seed	200	
Contingencies	200	
Total ...	2,128	
Second year—Same as first year.		
Third year—		
An additional Rs. 60 for increment to farm manager	2,188	
Fourth year—Same as the third year.		
Fifth year—		
Another additional Rs. 60 as indicated above.	2,248	
		10,880
(3) Thadguni farm—		
First year—		
One farm manager on Rs. 75—5/2—100	900	
Two operatives for moth-testing work on Rs. 23 per mensem	552	
Transport charges on seed	200	
Contingencies on account of an increase in acreage under mulberry from 5 to 10 ...	400	
Total ...	2,052	

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II. Recurring expenditure—*cont.*

Extra expenditure—*cont.*

(3) Thadguni farm—*cont.*

	RS.	RS.
Second year—Same as the first year.		
Third year—		
An additional Rs. 60 for increment to farm manager	2,112	
Fourth year—Same as the third.		
Fifth year—		
Another additional Rs. 60 as indicated above ...	2,172	
		10,500
(4) Peripatetic rearing party—		
Extra expenditure—		
First year—		
Nine moth testers on Rs. 28—2/2—40	3,024	
One clerk on Rs. 30—3/2—45—2/2—55	360	
Contingencies	450	
Travelling allowances	450	
Total ...	4,284	
Second year—Same as first year.		
Third year—		
Extra expenditure by way of increments to moth testers and clerk Rs. 252	4,536	
Fourth year—Same as the third.		
Fifth year—		
Another additional Rs. 252 as above	4,788	
		22,428
(5) Madras seed hybernation station—		
First year—		
Running costs at Rs. 40 per mensem	480	
Operative on Rs. 20 per mensem	240	
Contingencies for transport of seed, etc. ...	200	
Cost of 500 oz. of seed at Rs. 4 per oz. including transport	2,000	
Total ...	2,920	
Second year—		
Running costs, etc., as above	920	
Cost of 1,000 oz. of seed at Rs. 4 per oz. ...	4,000	
Total ...	4,920	
Third year—		
Running costs, etc., as above	920	
Cost of 1,500 oz. of seed at Rs. 4 per oz. ...	6,000	
Total ...	6,920	
Fourth year—		
Running costs, etc., as above	920	
Cost of 2,000 oz. of seed at Rs. 4 per oz. ...	8,000	
Total ...	8,920	
Fifth year—		
Running costs, etc., as above	920	
Cost of 2,500 oz. of seed at Rs. 4 per oz. ...	10,000	
Total ...	10,920	
		34,600

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II. Recurring expenditure—*cont.*

Extra expenditure—*cont.*

	RS.	RS.
(6) Aided grainages—		
First year—Bonus on 1 lakh of disease-free layings at Rs. 2–8–0 per thousand layings	250	
Second year on 2½ lakhs	625	
Third year on 3½ lakhs	875	
Fourth year on 5 lakhs	1,250	
Fifth year on 7 lakhs	1,750	
		4,750
(7) Aided silk farms—		
First year—Bonus on 1 lakh of disease-free layings	250	
Second year on 2½ lakhs	625	
Third year on 3½ lakhs	875	
Fourth year on 5 lakhs	1,250	
Fifth year on 7 lakhs	1,750	
		4,750
Total recurring ...		1,04,418

The financial aspect of the scheme may be summarized as follows:—

	First year.	Second year.	Third year.	Fourth year.	Fifth year.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Non-recurring—					
Appliances, refrigerators, etc. ..	13,550	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
			18,350		
Recurring—					
Madras silk worm seed hybernation station	2,920	4,920	6,920	8,920	10,920
Hosur farm	3,254	3,254	3,314	3,314	3,374
Palmaner farm	2,128	2,128	2,188	2,188	2,248
Thadguni farm	2,052	2,052	2,112	2,112	2,172
Peripatetic rearing party ..	4,284	4,284	4,536	4,536	4,788
Aided grainages	250	625	875	1,250	1,750
Aided silk farms	250	625	875	1,250	1,750
Total, recurring ..	15,138	17,888	20,820	23,570	27,002
Grand total ..	28,688	19,088	22,020	24,770	28,202

1,22,768 { 1,04,418 Recurring. 18,350 Non-recurring

Production of disease-free layings.

Number of layings produced or tested or both.

	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
Government farms	5	11	11	11	11
Peripatetic rearing party	20	30	30	30	30
Aided grainages	1	2½	3½	5	7
Aided silk farms	1	2½	3½	5	7
Japanese hybrid seed	½	1	1½	2	2½
Total ..	27½	47	49½	53	57½

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* *Particulars of appliances required in each of the Government farms.*

	RS.
Three microscopes	750
Accessories	100
Crushing sets, six	50
Tin rings 40,000 at Rs. 15 per thousand	600
Total ...	1,500

† *Appliances required by each member of the peripatetic rearing party and aided farms and grainages.*

	RS.
One microscope	250
Accessories	50
Three crushing sets	20
Extra trays, stands, etc.	100
Tin rings 12,000 at Rs. 15 per thousand	180
Total ...	600

Pebrine is a widespread disease throughout the sericultural areas of India. The hereditary source of infection is checked by the issue of disease-free cellular seed. Information is lacking as to the incidence of contamination in all the stages of worm-rearing and the effect of ventilation, environment and other cognate matters. The Director of Industries proposes to conduct research in this direction and has drawn up a scheme of research estimated to cost Rs. 9,800 which will be spread over five years. The results of the research will be useful to all provinces.

Estimate of expenditure for conducting research.

1. Non-recurring—

	RS.
Microscopes and accessories	600
Laboratory fittings	1,000
Total ...	1,600

2. Recurring—

First year—	
One Pathology Assistant on Rs. 75—5/2—100 ...	900
One laboratory attendant on Rs. 19—2/2—25—1/2—30	228
One peon on Rs. 12	144
Laboratory charges at Rs. 25 per mensem	300
Total ...	1,572
Second year—	
Same as first year	1,572
Third year—	
An additional Rs. 84 for increments to the Pathology Assistant and laboratory attendant ...	1,656
Fourth year—	
Same as third year	1,656
Fifth year—	
An additional Rs. 84 for increments to the Pathology Assistant and laboratory attendant ...	1,740
Total ...	9,796

* Referred to in page 691 supra.

† Referred to in page 691 supra.

(10)

G.O. Ms. No. 782 W., dated 27th March 1935.

READ—the following:—

From the Government of India, dated 4th March 1935, C. No. 22.

Order—No. 782 *W., dated 27th March* 1935.

The Government approve an expenditure of Rs. 1,16,000 (rupees one lakh and sixteen thousand) on the construction of a new bridge across the Eranjolly river at mile 1/8 on the Tellicherry-Coorg Road. The Government of India have sanctioned the proposal to meet the cost of the work from the share of the Government of Madras in the Road Development Account.

A provision of Rs. 50,000 has been made for the work in the Budget Estimate for 1935–36. The Chief Engineer is requested to proceed with the execution of the work and to intimate the number, date, title and amount of technical sanction to the estimate for communication to the Government of India.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Public Works)

W. SCOTT BROWN,
Secretary to Government.

To the Chief Engineer (General, Buildings and Roads).
,, Local Self-Government Department.
,, Accountant-General.

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(11)

G.O. Ms. No. 884 W., dated 5th April 1935.

READ—the following:—

G.O. No. 648 W., dated 14th March 1934.

From the Chief Engineer (General, Buildings and Roads), dated 13th March 1935, No. 738-Wks./35-1.

Order—Ms. No. 884 *W., dated* 5th *April* 1935.

The Government approve an expenditure of Rs. 16,000 (rupees sixteen thousand) on the construction of a concrete road over the Kistna Anicut at Bezwada in supersession of the estimate for Rs. 14,300 approved in G.O. No. 648 W., dated 14th March 1934. They also approve the action of the Chief Engineer in having permitted the Superintending Engineer to proceed with the work in anticipation of sanction of Government to the revised estimate.

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2. The Chief Engineer is requested to intimate the number and date of technical sanction to the revised estimate for communication to the Government of India.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Public Works)

W. Scott Brown,
Secretary to Government.

To the Chief Engineer (General, Buildings and Roads), with two estimates and three plans.
,, Local Self-Government Department (with enclosure).

(12)

G.O. No. 1770, P.H., dated 12th July 1935.

Read—the following paper:—

From the Director of Public Health, dated the 20th May 1935, No. 16-P.H.-11/35.

Order—*No.* 1770, *P.H., dated* 12*th July* 1935.

The Government have decided that a portion of the grant proposed to be allotted by the Government of India for the improvement of rural areas in this Presidency should be utilized for carrying out anti-malarial measures in malaria infected areas. The Director of Public Health has accordingly submitted the following proposals for the utilization of this grant:—

(1) Subsoil and open drainage at Chintapalli, Gudem taluk, Vizagapatam Agency. Estimated cost, Rs. 10,000.
(2) Subsoil drainage at Gudalur in Nilgiris district. Estimated cost, Rs. 10,000.
(3) Koraput subsoil drainage. Estimated cost, Rs. 39,500.
(4) Anti-malarial measures in Rameswaram Island. Estimated cost, Rs. 5,000.
(5) Investigation of endemic malaria in South Kanara district and epidemic malaria in Bellary district. Estimated cost, Rs. 16,000.
(6) Anti-malarial measures in the coastal area from Ennore to Madras, Sriharikota Island and Gudalur taluk in Nellore district. Estimated cost, Rs. 20,000.

2. As it has been decided to allot only Rs. 50,000 out of the Government of India grant for expenditure on anti-malarial measures in rural areas, the Government consider that the proposals of the Director of Public Health relating to Koraput (Rs. 39,500) be not taken up at present and that the expenditure under item 5 relating to investigation of endemic malaria in South Kanara district and epidemic malaria in Bellary district need not also be incurred out of this grant. Subject to the above modifications, the Government approve the proposals of the Director of Public Health. The total estimated cost of

the schemes now approved for execution comes up to Rs. 45,000. The balance of Rs. 5,000 will be kept in reserve for meeting any extra expenditure that may be considered necessary during the course of execution.

3. The Director of Public Health is requested to take necessary steps to commence the execution of the anti-malarial schemes approved by the Government without any delay and arrange for the completion of all these schemes within a period of one year. The total expenditure on these measures should on no account exceed Rs. 50,000. The Director of Public Health is requested to report at once the probable amount required for expenditure on the scheme in the current year and also to submit a report to Government by 15th October 1935 as to the progress in the execution of these schemes and the probable expenditure on them by the end of the current financial year and the amount required for the next year.

4. The Accountant-General is requested to admit in audit the expenditure sanctioned in these proceedings and to debit it to a suspense head, pending the issue of detailed instructions in the matter of accounting by the Government of India.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Local Self-Government)

R. SUBBAYYA,
Joint Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Health.
,, Surgeon-General.
,, Sanitary Engineer.
,, Finance Department.
,, Revenue Department.
,, Accountant-General (through the Finance Department).
,, Finance Department.
,, Presidents of District Boards concerned.
,, Collectors concerned.

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(13)

G.O. No. 1771, P.H., dated 12th July 1935.

READ—the following paper:—

From the Director of Public Health, Madras, dated 21st May 1935, No. 17-P.H./35.

Order—No. 1771, *P.H., dated* 12*th July* 1935.

The Government have decided that a portion of the grant proposed to be given by the Government of India for the improvement of rural areas in this Presidency should be utilized for the provision of bore-hole latrines in rural areas. The Director of Public Health has drawn up a scheme for the installation of public bore-hole latrines in

almost all the villages in one selected taluk in each district. The cost of this scheme is estimated at Rs. 3,72,500. The scheme provides for—

(1) the construction of two public latrines of four seats each in each village, and
(2) for the supply of concrete slabs at half cost and the free supply of borers necessary for installing private latrines in a few houses in each village subject to the condition that the house-owner finds funds for the enclosure, labour for boring and construction and also the other half of the cost of the slabs.

The Government consider that a scheme of the kind formulated by the Director of Public Health will go far to remedy a longstanding evil in the areas selected for the purpose and set an example to other adjoining areas. They are accordingly pleased to approve the proposal subject to the following remarks:—

(1) The proposals submitted by the Director of Public Health relate to only 25 selected taluks. There are now 27 district boards and one taluk should be selected in each district board area
(2) The total expenditure on the scheme should be limited to Rs. 2·50 lakhs as it has been decided to allot only this amount out of the Government of India grant. It should on no account exceed this allotment. The expenditure to be incurred on the scheme in each one of 27 selected taluks should therefore be limited to Rs. 9,000. The total amount required will then come to Rs. 2,43,000 which will leave a balance of Rs. 7,000 to be kept in reserve to meet any unavoidable extra expenditure.

In order that the cost of the scheme may be kept within the allotment proposed for the same, the scheme should be completed in 18 months instead of in two years as proposed by the Director of Public Health and confined to about 100 important villages in each taluk selected for the purpose. The wages proposed for the coolies to be employed should not be more than Rs. 10 per mensem.

The taluk to be selected in each district should be settled in consultation with the Collector and the President, District Board. It should be a typical taluk from which ideas could easily spread to the outlying parts of the district. It is essential that while the scheme is under execution it should be under the constant supervision of the higher officials of the Public Health Department. Ordinarily public latrines should be constructed only in places where the local boards or the villagers concerned are likely to maintain and keep the latrines in proper repair. In carrying out the scheme, the Director of Public Health should see that the needs of the areas inhabited by the depressed classes also receive consideration.

2. The Director of Public Health is requested to take necessary steps to execute the scheme with the least practicable delay. He

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should submit at once a report to the Government as to the probable expenditure that will be incurred on this scheme up to the end of the current year. He should also submit by the 15th October a report as to the progress made in the execution of the scheme and the probable expenditure likely to be incurred on the scheme in the next year. Quarterly reports should be submitted thereafter before the 15th of the month following each quarter, as to the progress made in the execution of the scheme in the districts and the expenditure incurred.

3. The Government take this opportunity to impress upon the officers of all ranks in the Public Health Department the need for active and incessant propaganda work so that the beneficial results of the scheme which is now being introduced in the rural tracts, will be realized by the rural population, and the system itself will become popular and will be voluntarily adopted by the villagers in general at no distant date. The Government also hope that the Presidents of the District Boards and the District Collectors will extend the necessary co-operation to the Public Health staff, so as to make this scheme a complete success.

4. The Accountant-General is requested to admit in audit the expenditure sanctioned in these proceedings and to debit it to a suspense head, pending the issue of detailed instructions in the matter of accounting by the Government of India.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Local Self-Government)

R. SUBBAYYA,
Joint Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Health.
,, the Surgeon-General.
,, the Sanitary Engineer to Government.
,, the Finance Department.
,, the Revenue Department.
,, the Accountant-General, through the Finance Department.
,, the Finance (Budget) Department.
,, all Presidents of District Boards.
,, all Collectors.

(14)

G.O. No. 2297, P.H., dated 5th September 1935.

READ—the following papers:—

From the President of the South Kanara District Board, dated 19th July 1935, R.C. No. 8890-A-4/35.

From the President of the Malabar District Board, dated 31st July 1935, No. A-4-101/35.

From the Director of Public Health, dated 7th August 1935, R.C. No. 24028-R.O./35.

Order—No. 2297, *P.H., dated* 5th *September* 1935.

The Government have, in G.O. No. 1771, P.H., dated 12th July 1935, sanctioned a grant of Rs. 9,000 for each of the twenty-seven

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districts in the Presidency for utilization on the construction of bore-hole latrines in a typical taluk to be selected in each district in consultation with the Collector and the President, District Board, concerned. It has since been brought to the notice of Government that in Malabar and South Kanara districts where houses are scattered it would be more advantageous to spend the grant in selected areas in every taluk where a large number of houses are located. It has also been represented that in Chittoor district, it would be more beneficial if the scheme is spread over all villages in the various taluks in the district where rural reconstruction work has been done instead of concentrating the works in a single taluk. The Director of Public Health recommends the above proposals and the Government accordingly accept them.

2. The Government are also pleased, in this connexion to vest in the Director of Public Health discretion to make suitable modification in the villages selected for the construction of borehole latrines, the Government being kept duly informed of such modifications. Proposals which would radically alter the main principles of the scheme or which would involve the construction of more than 200 latrines in a district should not, however, be given effect to without the prior approval of the Government.

3. The Director of Public Health is requested to send to Collectors of districts copies of the quarterly reports on progress of the scheme referred to in paragraph 2 of G.O. No. 1771, P.H., dated 12th July 1935.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Education and Excise)

R. Subbayya,
Joint Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Health.
,, the Surgeon-General.
,, the Sanitary Engineer to Government.
,, the Finance Department.
,, the Accountant-General (through Finance Department).
,, all Presidents of District Boards.
,, all Collectors.

(15)

G.O. Ms. No. 2007, P.H., dated 1st August 1935.

Read—the following papers:—

From the Director of Public Health, dated the 1st December 1934, R.C. No. 2407-R.S.

Endorsement of the Surgeon-General, dated the 7th December 1934, R. No. 2273-1-Hospl.

Order—Ms. No. 2007, *P.H., dated* 1st *August* 1935.

In 1933, Lieut.-Col. Webb, the then Director of Public Health, submitted to Government proposals for a co-ordinated rural development scheme in an area of the Tiruvallur taluk, Chingleput district.

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The general objects of that scheme were to give a demonstration of real rural development and how it could be worked with the co-operation of all departments, to constitute a field of rural research into administrative as well as technical matters and at a later stage to form a training ground for workers of all departments. The scheme was approved by the Government subject to certain conditions and was in operation for about a year. At the end of the year it was found that it was not possible to co-ordinate the efforts of all departments in working the scheme. It was therefore suggested that the scheme might be restricted to the public health aspect only. But as this restricted scheme would considerably narrow down the value of the experiment it was decided to discontinue the entire experimental scheme of rural development.

2. The present Director of Public Health, Lieut.-Col. C. M. Ganapathy, has now submitted a more modest proposal for improving the public health of rural areas. He is of opinion that concerted action should be taken by the public health field staff throughout the Presidency to improve environmental hygiene. Paucity of funds stands in the way of trying a scheme for the whole province and the Director of Public Health therefore proposes that a scheme of intensive health work may be tried as an experimental measure in one selected area with a view to demonstrate what could be done for the health and welfare of the rural population by a well organized public health effort and thus to stimulate the health consciousness of the masses. This experimental scheme is also intended to afford facilities to train workers in all aspects of public health.

3. It is proposed to select for the above purpose an area consisting of 25 villages in the Sriperumbudur taluk, Chingleput district, with Poonamallee as the headquarters and to place a First-class Health Officer in entire charge of the same. The area will be divided into four ranges each having a population of about 10,000, and with a staff of one Health Inspector, one Health visitor, two midwives and two female attendants in each range. Besides the above staff, there will be employed a clerk, an attender and ten peons for the scheme as a whole. The Health Officer and the four Health Inspectors and their peons will be detailed for the work under the scheme from the existing staff. All the other staff employed will be additional and they will draw pay at the rates fixed by Government for such classes of servants.

4. The above scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 29,300 in the first year and Rs. 24,800 a year in the subsequent years. The Health Unit will attend to the following matters:—

(a) *Administration*—

(1) Vital statistics.

(2) Health education.

(3) Supervision.

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(*b*) *Hygiene*—

(1) Ante-natal.

(2) Natal and Post-Natal.

(3) Infant and pre-school child.

(4) School child.

(5) Adult.

(6) Industrial, domestic and social hygiene.

(*c*) *Sanitation*—

(1) Water-supply.

(2) Drainage.

(3) Conservancy.

(i) Rubbish and manure.

(ii) Night soil.

(iii) Provision of latrines.

(4) Nutrition and food supply.

(5) Housing.

(6) Dangerous and offensive trades.

(7) Control of animals and their sheds.

(8) Disposal of dead.

(*d*) *Control of communicable diseases*—

(1) Notification.

(2) Epidemiological investigations.

(3) Vaccination and preventive inoculation.

(4) Malaria control.

(5) Special campaigns such as, hookworm, filariasis, leprosy, tuberculosis, veneral diseases, etc.

(*e*) *Laboratory work.*

5. The Government approve of the above scheme and authorize the Director of Public Health to work it for a period of 18 months ending with the 31st March 1937.

6. They also constitute an advisory committee consisting of the Revenue Divisional Officer, a representative of the Rockefeller Foundation, a representative of the District Board, the Presidents of the panchayats concerned and the representative, nominated by the Revenue Divisional Officer of other villages concerned which have no panchayats. The Revenue Divisional Officer will be the President of the Committee, and the Health Officer the Secretary. The work of the Committee will be of an advisory nature. It will meet once a quarter and consider quarterly progress reports to be placed before the Committee by the Secretary. The Committee will discuss the reports

and offer suggestions about the working of the scheme wherever necessary. The quarterly reports after approval by the Committee will be submitted to the Director of Public Health who will forward them to the Government with his remarks.

7. The representative in India of the Rockefeller Foundation has agreed to address the authorities of the Foundation in New York recommending the payment by them of a contribution of 40 per cent of the total cost of the scheme for 18 months. He has also stated that he will be addressing the foundation to meet another sum of Rs. 400 for deputing the Health Officer to be placed in charge of the scheme to undergo a short training in a similar work in Ceylon. The Director of Public Health is authorized to move the authorities of the foundation for the payment of the proposed contribution inclusive of Rs. 400 for the deputation of the Health Officer. In doing so he will communicate to them a copy of this order for their consideration.

8. The Director of Public Health is requested to depute on receipt of this order, the Health Officer to be placed in charge of the scheme, to go to Ceylon to study a similar scheme there. He is also requested to see that the cost of such deputation does not exceed the sum of Rs. 400 offered by the Rockefeller Foundation.

9. The Government share of the cost of the scheme will be found from the grant proposed to be allotted by the Government of India for the improvement of rural areas in this Presidency. The Accountant-General is requested to admit in audit the expenditure sanctioned in these proceedings and to debit it to a suspense head, pending the issue of detailed instructions in the matter of accounting by the Government of India.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Local Self-Government)

R. Subbayya,
Joint Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Health.
,, Surgeon-General.
,, President, District Board, Chingleput.
,, Collector of Chingleput.
,, Accountant-General, through the Finance Department.
,, Finance Department.
,, Revenue Department.
,, Examiner of Local Fund Accounts.
,, Sanitary Engineer to Government.
,, Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards.

(16)

G.O. No. 2583, P.H., dated 3rd October 1935.

The Government have decided that a portion of the grant proposed to be given by the Government of India for the improvement of rural areas in this Presidency should be utilized for the provision of drinking

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water-supply sources in villages where the supply is inadequate or does not exist and where the local boards are not in a position to meet the expenditure therefor with the aid of the usual half grant from Provincial funds. A sum of Rs. 5·50 lakhs has been allotted for expenditure on rural water-supply schemes out of the Government of India grant. The Government are pleased to distribute a sum of Rs. 4,67,111 out of the above allotment as grants to meet the full cost of the works specified in the annexures to this order. Annexure I contains the list of protected water-supply schemes in rural areas and Annexure II a list of new drinking water-supply sources to be provided in the villages specified in it. Orders will issue separately for the distribution of the balance of the grant.

2. *Protected water-supply schemes.*—Provision has been included for a full grant of Rs. 28,000 to the Avaniyapuram Panchayat Board (Madura district) for expenditure on the water-supply scheme which has been pending execution for a long time owing to the inability of the panchayat board to meet its share of the cost of the scheme on the usual half grant basis. All the other schemes shown in Annexure I must be scrutinized by the Deputy Sanitary Engineer or the Sanitary Engineer as the case may be, before they are taken up for execution. The Sanitary Engineer is requested to report to Government the amount of estimates for each of the schemes as finally sanctioned by the Sanitary Engineer. The Presidents of Madura, the Nilgiris, Coimbatore, and Kurnool District Boards are requested to see that the works specified in Annexure I to this order for which the grants are now sanctioned are started immediately after the technical sanction of the Sanitary Engineering Department is received and that they are completed as soon as possible. The works should in any case be completed in one year from the date of this order. Orders for the disbursement of the grants will be issued by Government on the recommendation of the Sanitary Engineer, that work has been carried out satisfactorily and in accordance with the sanctioned plans and estimates. The grant for each work should not exceed the amount of the estimate or the grant sanctioned by Government whichever is less. The district boards should meet from their own funds the entire extra cost, if any, that may be required to complete the works if the estimate as finally approved by the Sanitary Engineering Department exceeds the grant now sanctioned.

3. *Other rural water-supply schemes.*—As regards the wells in the villages specified in Annexure II to this order the grants are sanctioned, subject to the following conditions:—

(1) The District Board Engineer should scrutinize all the estimates and certify that due attention has been paid to soil conditions, labour charges and availability of water at the site selected, before execution is ordered.

(2) The district board should agree to meet from its own funds the entire extra cost, if any, that may be required to complete the works.

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(3) The District Board should see that the wells constructed with the aid of this grant are open to use and enjoyment by persons of whatever caste or creed, in accordance with the provisions of section 126-A of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920.

(4) The district board should obtain the approval of the District Health Officer for all works costing below Rs. 1,000. Estimates for all works costing Rs. 1,000 or more must be approved by the Deputy Sanitary Engineer concerned.

(5) Only new wells should be sunk and no works relating to improvements to or the deepening of existing sources or such works as, digging a pond, vakkarani or stepwell should be taken up.

(6) The grants now sanctioned will be paid to the district board on the production of certificates from the District Board Engineer countersigned by the president, district board, to the effect that the work has actually been carried out. The grant claimed for each work should not exceed the amount allotted for it in Annexure II to this order.

4. The presidents of district boards concerned are requested to take immediate steps to have the works taken up for execution.

5. If a district board proposes to take up any new work in lieu of a work for which grant is sanctioned, the previous sanction of Government should be obtained to such proposal.

6. Collectors of districts and Revenue Divisional Officers are requested to inspect during their tours the works in their respective jurisdiction for which grants are sanctioned in this order and to offer their remarks on the progress of the works. The presidents of district boards are requested to furnish at once to each Revenue Divisional Officer lists of works in their jurisdiction. The Collectors are requested to send to Government quarterly reports, with their own and the Revenue Divisional Officer's remarks on such works in their jurisdiction as they have been able to see. They should explain to the villagers the origin of the special grant and why it is being made, so as to bring home to the villagers the fact that special assistance is given by the Government of India for the provision of water-supply in rural areas.

7. The Government desire to impress upon the presidents of district boards concerned that the villagers who are directly benefited by these schemes should be made to recognize that these are special grants made by the Government of India for the good of the rural population. In order that due recognition may be paid to this grant, the Government desire that the wells and tanks provided out of the Government of India grant should be known as "Jubilee Wells," or "Jubilee Schemes."

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8. The Accountant-General is requested to admit in audit the expenditure sanctioned in these proceedings and to debit it in the accounts in accordance with the instructions issued by the Government of India.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Local Self-Government)

R. SUBBAYYA,
Joint Secretary to Government.

To all Presidents of District Boards.
,, all Treasury Deputy Collectors.
,, all Collectors of districts.
,, the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts.
,, the Director of Public Health.
,, the Sanitary Engineer to Government.
,, the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards.
,, the Accountant-General, through the Finance Department.
,, the Finance Department.
,, the Revenue Department.

ANNEXURE I.

List of protected water-supply schemes in rural areas sanctioned for execution out of the Government of India grant.

The Nilgiri district.

Name of work.	Amount of estimate.
	RS.
1 Kadanadu water-supply scheme	1,400
2 Thuneri water-supply scheme	4,980
3 Kodamalai water-supply scheme	3,750
4 Porthi water-supply scheme	1,900
5 Devarshola Bazaar water-supply scheme	1,800
6 Davani water-supply scheme	2,460
Total ..	16,290

Coimbatore district.

Dhaliyur water-supply scheme	4,930

Madura district.

Avaniapuram water-supply scheme	28,000

Kurnool district.

Hosur water-supply scheme	4,400
Total, all districts ..	53,620

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ANNEXURE II.

Name of district board.	Grant sanctioned.
	RS.
1 Anantapur	31,216
2 North Arcot	8,060
3 South Arcot	7,550
4 Bellary	18,595
5 Chingleput	21,850
6 Chittoor	7,160
7 Coimbatore	17,441
8 Cuddapah	24,830
9 Ganjam	7,855
10 East Godavari	17,015
11 West Godavari	16,525
12 Guntur	10,160
13 South Kanara	11,100
14 Kistna	16,580
15 Kurnool	2,950
16 Madura	12,125
17 Malabar	8,210
18 Nellore	26,635
19 Ramnad	19,115
20 Salem	25,730
21 East Tanjore	6,860
22 West Tanjore	6,640
23 Tinnevelly	32,299
24 Trichinopoly	18,000
25 Bobbili	20,990
26 Vizagapatam	18,000
Total ..	4,13,491

The grants should be utilized for the works specified in the appended statements.

List of water-supply works in rural areas sanctioned for execution out of the Government of India grant.

Serial number and name of work.	Amount of estimate.
	RS.
1. *Anantapur District.*	
1 Constructing a drinking water well at Veladurthi	600
2 Do. Cholasamudram	800
3 Do. Rangapuram	985
4 Do. Kamisettipalli	750
5 Constructing a drinking water well in the Adi-Andhra (Mala) quarters at Kolimipalaiyam, hamlet of Jambugupeta	670
6 Constructing a drinking water well in the Boya quarters at Mavinamasudahalli	910
7 Constructing a drinking water well at Jallipalli, hamlet of Udiripikonda.	780
8 Constructing a drinking water well in the Adi-Andhra (Madiga) quarters at Isalapuram	460
9 Constructing a drinking water well at Pagadavanpalli, hamlet of Allapalli.	610
10 Constructing a drinking water well at Sanipalli in the Adi-Andhra (Mala) quarters	500
11 Constructing a drinking water well at Veerapuram, hamlet of Venkatapuram in the Adi-Andhra quarters	1,240
12 Constructing a drinking water well at Yerradoddi, Kadiri taluk	1,220
13 Constructing a drinking water well at Yerravankapalli in the Adi-Andhra quarters	550
14 Constructing a drinking water well at Mangalamadugu	490
15 Do. Ramagiri	670
16 Do. Vellamadai	570
17 Do. Uraviri	610
18 Do. Singampalli	590
19 Do. Gonderla	400
20 Do. Sivarampet up Udiripikonda ..	900
21 Do. Kanchattipalli, hamlet of Koduri ..	800
22 Do. Tappetavaripalli	1,550
23 Do. Chillavaripalli, Tadpatri taluk ..	1,550
24 Do. Kuntimaddi in the Adi-Andhra quarters	465
25 Do. Venkatampalli in the Adi-Andhra (Madiga) quarters	495

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List of water-supply works in rural areas sanctioned for execution out of the Government of India grant—cont.

	Serial number and name of work.	Amount of estimate.
	1. *Anantapur District*—cont.	
		RS.
26	Constructing a well at Namala	500
27	Do. Venkatampalli in the Adi-Andhra (Mala) quarters.	530
28	Do. Nidigallu	345
29	Do. Ganganipalli in the Adi-Andhra quarters	1,150
30	Do. Renimakulapalli	1,000
31	Do. Venganur	490
32	Do. Atmakur	550
33	Do. Palacherla in the Adi-Andhra (Madiga) quarters.	475
34	Do. Devanakunti, hamlet of Goridindla in the Adi-Andhra quarters	460
35	Do. Goridindla	480
36	Do. Devanakunti in the Adi-Andhra (Sangli) quarters.	460
37	Do. Puletapalle in the Adi-Andhra quarters	600
38	Do. Venkatampalli	500
39	Do. Venkatampalli in the Adi-Andhra (Mala) quarters.	550
40	Do. Namela	500
41	Do. Ganginepalli in the Adi-Andhra quarters	1,000
42	Do. Gopaipalli, hamlet of Nallamada in the Adi-Andhra (Madiga) quarters	141
43	Do. Neefalavanka, hamlet of Reddipalli	430
44	Do. Serravankapalli Velamadoddi in the Adi-Andhra (Madiga) quarters	424
45	Do. Velamadoddi in the Adi-Andhra (Madiga) quarters	106
46	Do. Reddikuntathanda, hamlet of Reddipalli	373
47	Do. Thippiah Garipalli in the Adi-Andhra (Madiga) quarters	107
48	Constructing a well in the compound of the rest-house in Guntakal	880
	Total	31,216
	2. *North Arcot District.*	
	Arkonam Taluk.	
1	Sinking a well at Krishnapuram	850
2	Sinking four wells in Kavaripauk Major Panchayat	1,100
	Arni Taluk.	
3	Sinking a well in Mulliputcheri	350
	Polur Taluk.	
4	Sinking a well in Poondi village cheri	290
5	Do. Ariyathur cheri	240
	Cheyyar Taluk.	
6	Sinking a well in Neelathangal village	340
7	Do. Anaivadi village	350
8	Do. Kovalai cheri	270
9	Do. Maruthadu cheri	550
	Tiruvannamalai Taluk.	
10	Sinking a well in Sanananthal village	230
11	Do. Seyyaleri	320
12	Do. Thalayuthu	250
13	Do. Manmalai cheri	250
14	Do. Porasapet	250
15	Do. Thusinjapuram cheri	250

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List of water-supply works in rural areas sanctioned for execution out of the Government of India grant—cont.

Serial number and name of work.	Amount of estimate.
	RS.
2. *North Arcot District*—cont.	
Chengam Taluk.	
16 Sinking a well in Anamangalam village	430
17 Do. Si-Sorapandal Adi-Dravida	300
18 Do. Bonderi in the Adi-Andhra (Lambadi) quarters	270
19 Do. Malamanjanur Pudur	320
20 Do. Kambat	310
21 Do. Mittoor	140
22 Do. Mothakkal	400
Total ..	8,060
3. *South Arcot District.*	
1 Sinking a well in Pudupeta village, Cuddalore taluk	550
2 Do. Mandagapet cheri, Villupuram taluk	700
3 Do. the cheri of Velakollai, Tindivanam taluk	550
4 Do. the cheri at Thagadi village, Tirukkoyilur taluk.. ..	910
5 Sinking a well at Pathiar tope	480
6 Do. Palapet, Kallakurichi taluk	575
7 Do. Ponnankuppam cheri, Cuddalore taluk	270
8 Sinking a well near Customs House, Kanganamkuppam, Cuddalore taluk.	300
9 Sinking a well at Padur in Tirukkoyilur taluk	500
10 Sinking a well at Pukkirarani, Kallakurichi taluk	850
11 Do. Thachakadu village, Chidambaram taluk	465
12 Do. Udayargudi village cheri, Chidambaram taluk	445
13 Do. Amminkokkin kuppam, Vriddhachalam taluk	460
14 Do. Domangalam railway station, Vriddhachalam taluk ..	495
Total ..	7,550
4. *Bellary District.*	
1 Constructing a draw well at Dasapur	875
2 Do. Yerralana halli	750
3 Do. Gonahal	1,110
4 Constructing a draw well at Bellada Mallappa Gudala, Harapanahalli taluk.	1,020
5 Constructing a draw well at Gadiganur	500
6 Do. Venkatapuram	1,050
7 Do. Voddu	740
8 Do. Madhapuram	750
9 Do. Kalingeri	840
10 Do. Sivalinganahalli	1,120
11 Do. Kallakunta	2,820
12 Do. Kurikuppi	550
13 Do. Ingiligi	1,600
14 Do. Chikkajiganur	950
15 Do. Gajjinahal	1,060
16 Do. Kamalapuram (Panchayat)	2,860
Total ..	18,595
5. *Chingleput District.*	
1 Sinking a well at Kopakam, hamlet of Nelvoy—Sathiavedu range ..	550
2 Do. Theratchi, Sathiavedu range	400
3 Do. Zamin Veppampattu, Tiruvallur range	480
4 Do. Virugambakkam, Saidapet range	640
5 Do. Arambakkam, Saidapet range	550

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***List of water-supply works in rural areas sanctioned for execution out of the Government of India grant*—cont.**

Serial number and name of work.	Amount of estimate.
	RS.
5. *Chingleput District*—cont.	
6 Sinking a well at Anjamedu, hamlet of Mukarambakkam, Sathiavedu range	675
7 Do. Venkatapuram, Sathiavedu range	1,270
8 Do. Pulipedu, Sathiavedu range	620
9 Do. Nellimaratukandigai, hamlet of Pudur, Sathiavedu range..	1,700
10 Do. Vijayanallur cheri—Sathiavedu range	600
11 Do. Natham, Chingleput range	600
12 Do. Mailai, Chingleput range..	650
13 Do. Kuppathupoliam, hamlet of Kunnanallam—Tiruvallur range	1,620
14 Do. Ramanjeri, Tiruvallur range	1,220
15 Do. Poondy, Tiruvallur range	820
16 Do. Koppur, Tiruvallur range	1,870
17 Do. Achukattu Natham, Conjeeveram range	1,150
18 Do. Sittiambakkam, Conjeeveram range	800
19 Do. Injambakkam, Conjeeveram range	900
20 Do. Devariambakkam, Conjeeveram range	825
21 Do Ekkanapuram cheri, Sriperumbudur range	790
22 Do. Panrutti cheri, Sriperumbudur range	800
23 Do. Settipattu, Sriperumbudur range	900
24 Do. Kumaracheri, Tiruvallur range	300
25 Do. Medur, Ponneri range	500
26 Do. Kaduvancheri, Sriperumbudur range	620
Total ..	21,850
6. *Chittoor District*.	
1 Sinking a well at Thummida, Chittoor taluk	870
2 Do. Alakuppam, Palamaner	600
3 Do. Kadagallu near Krishnapuram, Palamaner	500
4 Do. Chintaparthi in the Adi-Dravida (Mala) quarters, Vayalpad	685
5 Do. Papireddigaripalli in the Adi-Dravida (Mala) quarters, Vayalpad	680
6 Do. Thogatapalli, hamlet of Udayamanikyam, Vayalpad ..	810
7 Do. Yerrakotapalli, Vayalpad	700
8 Do. Kayam village, Puttur	440
9 Do. Ayyaneri in Adi-Dravida quarters, Tiruttani	500
10 Do. Palachur, Kalahasti	800
11 Do. Kottumodalujangalapalli, Kalahasti	575
Total ..	7,160
7. *Coimbatore District*.	
1 Sinking a well in Kuratti Hosur village, Kollegal taluk	1,020
2 Sinking a well at Badranalli village, Kollegal taluk	950
3 Sinking a well in the Adi-Dravida quarters in Kollegal taluk—	
(i) At Linganapuram	290
(ii) At Marahalli village	290
(iii) At Bodimuthanahalli	560
4 Sinking a well in the Muhammadan quarters in Kalingayam	540
5 Sinking a well in the Adi-Dravida (Chuckler) quarters at Kondappa-nayakanpalaiyam	540
6 Sinking a well in the Adi-Dravida (Chuckler) quarters at Akkarai-koduveri	540
7 Sinking a well in the Adi-Dravida (Chuckler) quarters at Koramadevi ..	670

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List of water-supply works in rural areas sanctioned for execution out of the Government of India grant—cont.

	Serial number and name of work.	Amount of estimate.
		RS.
	7. Coimbatore District—cont.	
8	Sinking a well in the Adi-Dravida (Chuckler) quarters at Kariagoundan-palaiyam	515
9	Sinking a well in the Adi-Dravida quarters in Sravanampatti village ..	740
10	Sinking a well in the Adi-Dravida quarters in Vattamalaipalayam ..	450
11	Sinking a well in the Adi-Dravida quarters in Pothanayakanpalaiyam ..	430
12	Sinking a well in the Adi-Dravida (Chuckler) quarters at Kandaigoundan chavati	875
13	Sinking a well in the Adi-Dravida (Chuckler) quarters at Karasamadai, hamlet of Elavanthi	325
14	Sinking a well in the Adi-Dravida (Chuckler) quarters at Kothapalaiyam, hamlet of Sokkanur	325
15	Sinking a well at Kanuvakkarai	385
16	Do. at the foot of Ottumalai hills	410
17	Do. at Alarapalaiyam	306
18	Do. in the Adi-Dravida (Chuckler) quarters at Pattakoram-palaiyam	385
19	Do. in the Adi-Dravida quarters at Velandipalaiyam	415
20	Do. in the Adi-Dravida quarters at Akkanayakanpalaiyam, hamlet of Vadavalli, Palladam taluk	425
21	Do. in the Adi-Dravida (Chuckler) quarters at Kanjeevaram, hamlet of Neelali village	600
22	Do. at Salayur, hamlet of Mettupalaiyam village, Dharapuram taluk	575
23	Do. in the Adi-Dravida quarters at Karukkupalaiyam, hamlet of Neelali village, Dharapuram taluk	600
24	Do. at Ponnachi village, Bhavani taluk	400
25	Do. at Perimiam, hamlet of Brimmadevam village	650
26	Do. in the Adi-Dravida (Chuckler) quarters of Karuthur, hamlet of Alukkuli village	830
27	Do. in the Adi-Dravida quarters at Ettimadai	400
28	Do. at Pallakuthur	400
29	Do. in the Adi-Dravida (Chuckler) quarters at Kasipalaiyam ..	400
30	Do. in the Adi-Dravida (Chuckler) quarters at Vettaikattu-valasu	400
31	Do. at Chinniagoundarvalasu	400
32	Do. in the Adi-Dravida (Chuckler) quarters at Moladevan-valasu	400
	Total ..	17,441
	8. Cuddapah District.	
1	Constructing a well at Chakalapalli, hamlet of Tsundapalli	700
2	Do. at Kothapalli of Chitlur	670
3	Do. at Kothapalli of Nallaguthupalli	970
4	Do. at Bommavaram	650
5	Do. at Gopapuram	750
6	Do. at Apparajupet of Rajapalem	630
7	Do. at Gundikotta	300
8	Do. at Gollapalli	540
9	Do. at Kondakindipalli	670
10	Do. at Tsoundravaripalli	900
11	Do. at Arakatavemula	630
12	Do. at Virur	540
13	Do. at Kavalakunta	700
14	Do. at Yendipalli of Vellalavarikandriga	700
15	Do. at Bayanapalli of Idamadaka	950
16	Do. at Upparapalli of Kottapad	930
17	Do. at Dhanunavada	700
18	Do. at Peddamudiem	620

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***List of water-supply works in rural areas sanctioned for execution out of the Government of India grant*—cont.**

Serial number and name of work.	Amount of estimate.
	RS.
8. *Cuddapah District*—cont.	
19 Constructing a well at Thokalapalli of Cherlopalli	550
20 Do. at Peddatidiki of Rayavaram	800
21 Do. at Bathapalli of Veeraballi	750
22 Do. at Aravedu	700
23 Do. at Dinnepad	760
24 Do. at Chakrayapet	870
25 Do. at Hasanapuram	900
26 Do. at Karnoothala	360
27 Sinking a well at Kamanur	900
28 Do. at Katamvaripalli of Kamalaku	650
29 Do. at Vontimitta	900
30 Do. at Peddapolupalli of Gopavaram	900
31 Do. at Cherlopalli	830
32 Do. at Kommur	900
33 Do. at Malladmadugu	960
34 Do. at Bimagunnam	550
Total ..	24,830
9. *Ganjam District.*	
1 Constructing a well at Kalyanapur	470
2 Do. at Godasantrapur	530
3 Do. at Jadupalli	440
4 Do. at Potarakandi in the quarters of the scheduled classes (in Madasa Estate)	450
5 Do. at Borabhadra	420
6 Do. at Siddhantam	400
7 Do. at Sinduvada	390
8 Do. at Tumkalapeta near Mulasavarapuram	400
9 Do. at Hallapetta	890
10 Do. at Bathili in the quarters of scheduled classes ..	400
11 Do. at Nandigam in the quarters of the scheduled classes.	365
12 Do. at Kurudu	380
13 Do. at Jullundi	300
14 Do. at Konyaribadi	470
15 Do. at Haddi street at Purushottapur	490
16 Do. at Dhoba street at Bellugunta	370
17 Do. at Nangam	300
18 Do. at Ranipeta	390
Total ..	7,855
10. *East Godavari District.*	
1 Constructing a well at Sarbavaram	1,500
2 Do. at Chintalarevu	1,700
3 Do. at Jagganapundi	2,000
4 Do. at Velicheru	1,660
5 Do. near the Ballantam crossing at Kadiam	315
6 Do. in the tank bed at Kadiam	525
7 Do. near temple on canal berm at Kadiam	315
8 Constructing eight wells in Amalapuram taluk	2,400
9 Do. eight wells in Razole taluk	2,400
10 Do. seven wells in Cocanada taluk	2,100
11 Do. seven wells in Ramachandrapuram taluk	2,100
Total ..	17,015

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***List of water-supply works in rural areas sanctioned for execution out of the Government of India grant*—cont.**

	Serial number and name of work.	Amount of estimate.
	11. *West Godavari District.*	RS.
1	Constructing a well at the junction of K.N. road to Great Northern Trunk road	2,475
2	Constructing a well in the Adi-Andhra (Mala) quarters at Nallajerla ..	2,450
3	Constructing a well in the Golla quarters at Thimmanapalem and Nallajerla	2,475
4	Constructing a well at the junction of the K.N. road with Venkatramannagudem-Telikicherla road	3,600
5	Constructing a well at Jagganapetta	1,240
6	Do. at Anapadu	1,000
7	Do. at Marellapundi	1,000
8	Do. at Samdu Kodappa, hamlet of Vemmuladevi ..	340
9	Do. near Village Munsif's house at Turupathullu ..	420
10	Do. on the bank of the eastern bund of the tank at Gondi	430
11	Do. near the school building at Turupathullu	325
12	Do. in Mamidigunta, hamlet of Agarru	450
13	Do. at Medapadu in the Adi-Dravida quarters	320
	Total ..	16,525
	12. *Guntur District.*	
1	Constructing a ring well in the Adi-Dravida quarters of Arepalle	200
2	Sinking fresh water wells in Kunchinapudi	500
3	Sinking a ring well in Konotipuram	220
4	Do. at Satalur	530
5	Do. in the burial-ground of Bumipalem	270
6	Conversion of a step well near Hanuman temple into a draw well in Uppalapadu, Narasaraopet taluk	1,100
7	Conversion of a step well into a draw well in S. No. 89 A of Kubadpuram.	1,100
8	Do. in Murukipundi	680
9	Conversion of a step well into a draw well in Nenupareddipalle, hamlet of Brahmanapalle	1,700
10	Conversion of a step well into a draw well in Reddipalem, hamlet of Puchanuthala	800
11	Conversion of a step well into a draw well in S. No. 76 B in Kanumala cheruvu	1,030
12	Conversion of a step well into a draw well in Gummanampadu	1,100
13	Do. in Pulipadu village	930
	Total ..	10,160
	13. *South Kanara District.*	
1	Constructing a well in 4/6 of road No. 22 North	510
2	Do. in 1/7 of Kariangana village road	790
3	Constructing a well in Kidiyur village	890
4	Do. (two wells) in Kodavur village	1,740
5	Constructing a well in Parkal	690
6	Do. in Bailur	950
7	Do. in Siddapur at the junction of roads Nos. 18–18 A ..	820
8	Do. in 4/5 of Vandse-Halkal road	950
9	Do. in 15/4 of road No. 17	1,210
10	Do. in Kodi village	900
11	Do. at junction of coast road No. 22 North with Chitrapadi road	840
12	Do. in Angadymogar	810
	Total ..	11,100

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List of water-supply works in rural areas sanctioned for execution out of the Government of India grant—cont.

Serial number and name of work.	Amount of estimate.
	RS.
14. *Kistna District.*	
1 Constructing a well in the Christian quarters at Polavaram	800
2 Do. in the Adi-Andhra quarters at Mirzapuram	440
3 Do. in the Adi-Andhra quarters at Billanapalli	4,000
4 Do. in the Adi-Andhra quarters of Sobbanadripuram ..	700
5 Do. in the Adi-Andhra (Madiga) quarters of Yenamadala.	900
6 Do. at Sarampalli	1,500
7 Do. at Bandaragudem	1,300
8 Do. at Narayapparaopeta	950
9 Do. in the compound of the Board High School at Gannavaram	900
10 Do. at Pedagonnur	250
11 Do. in the compound of the Board Middle School at Kapileswarapuram	380
12 Do. in tank-bund at Gurza	250
13 Do. at Peddagollapalem	150
14 Constructing tube wells at Sreekulam	550
15 Constructing a well in Kottapeta village at Malapalli	190
16 Do. at Pedagodumotu	180
17 Do. at Santa building, Nagalayanka	200
18 Do. at Pallepalem, Nagalayanka	200
19 Do. in the middle of the village Nagalayanka	200
20 Do. in the middle of Dharmacheruvu	200
21 Do. in Pedda Cheruvu	200
22 Do. in Madigagudem-Pedasamagallu	210
23 Do. in Kottamalapalli-Pedasamagallu	210
24 Constructing a cement ring well at Reddipalem	125
25 Constructing a well at Turakamarrigunta	170
26 Do. at Nageswararaopeta	150
27 Constructing a cement ring well at Nangegadda	220
28 Do. pot ring well at Gollapalam	180
29 Do. a well in Avanigadda Kottamalapalli	360
30 Do. two wells in Nagayalanka	220
31 Do. a well in the Adi-Andhra quarters, Challapalli	295
Total ..	16,580
15. *Kurnool District.*	
1 Constructing a draw well at Bhaskarapuram	1,500
2 Do. in the Adi-Andhra quarters at Charlopalli ..	300
3 Do. at Jutur	1,150
Total ..	2,950
16. *Madura District.*	
1 Sinking a well in the Adi-Dravida (Chuckler) quarters at Periyakottai ..	550
2 Do. in the Adi-Andhra (Chuckler) quarters at Perumalnayakan Valasu, hamlet of Devathur	550
3 Do. in the Adi-Dravida (Chuckler) quarters at Boduvarapatti.	1,075
4 Do. in the Adi-Dravida (Chuckler) quarters at Markandapuram, hamlet of Koothampondi	830
5 Do. at Markandapuram	1,300
6 Do. in the Adi-Dravida (Chuckler) quarters at Puthu Athikombai	560
7 Do. in Kuthilanaickenpatti, hamlet of Gollapatti	660
8 Do. in Periakalipatti, hamlet of Puliyurnatham	540
9 Do. at Nagappanpatti, hamlet of Veriappur	880
10 Do. in the Adi-Dravida (Chuckler) quarters at Navaluthur ..	440

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***List of water-supply works in rural areas sanctioned for execution out of the Government of India grant*—cont.**

Serial number and name of work.		Amount of estimate.
		RS.
	16. *Madura District*—cont.	
11	Sinking a well in the Adi-Dravida (Chuckler) quarters at Mambarai Vadugapatti	780
12	Do. at Pullakavandanur, hamlet of Johipatti	600
13	Do. at Minukanpatti, hamlet of Pudukottai	600
14	Do. in the Adi-Dravida (Chuckler) quarters, Naramappanayakanpatti, Edayakottai Zamin	710
15	Do. in the Adi-Dravida (Pallar) quarters at Sembian	670
16	Do. at Aiyalangudi	670
17	Do. in the Adi-Dravida (Pallar) quarters at Kulamathur ..	710
	Total ..	12,125
	17. *Malabar District.*	
1	Constructing a well at Pushakkattiri in mile 2/8 on road from Angadipuram to Puzhakkattiri	1,180
2	Do. a well at Narikunni in Calicut taluk	1,140
3	Do. a well at Kolathur in mile 4/8 on road No. 104	1,360
4	Do. an open well at Manantham	1,000
5	Do. a well at Kottiyur	1,680
6	Do. a well in Kuthanur amsam	1,850
	Total ..	8,210
	18. *Nellore District.*	
	Atmakur taluk.	
1	Constructing a draw well in the Adi-Andhra (Madiga) quarters at Tatiparti	720
	Udayagiri taluk.	
2	Constructing a draw well in Chabolu, Madigavada	620
3	Do. in the Adi-Andhra quarters of Zuthuvaripalli ..	670
4	Do. in the Christian quarters of Thurpu Chennampalli	720
5	Do. in the Adi-Andhra (Madiga) quarters of Kotayapalli	480
6	Do. in the Ganugapentapalayur, hamlet of Kondayapalli	350
	Gudur taluk.	
7	Constructing a draw well at Gudur Seshiah Harkhast, hamlet of Yeleasiri.	420
8	Do. at Udathavaripalem	2,100
	Kandukur taluk.	
9	Constructing a draw well in the Adi-Andhra (Mala) quarters of Chodavaram	300
10	Do. at Kondasamudram	680
11	Do. at Naladalapur	730
12	Do. in the Adi-Andhra (Mala) quarters, Naladalapur.	400
13	Do. at Chelamcherla	720
14	Do. at Krishnapuram	975
15	Do. at Muppavaram	880
16	Do. at Tettu	680
17	Do. in the Adi-Andhra (Madiga) quarters at Machavaram	500
18	Do. in Alagayapalam, hamlet of Karadu	160

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List of water-supply works in rural areas sanctioned for execution out of the Government of India grant—cont.

Serial number and name of work.		Amount of estimate. RS.
	18. Nellore District—cont.	
	Darsi taluk.	
19	Constructing a draw well in the Adi-Andhra quarters at Khambalepad ..	500
20	Do. in Thanamchinthala village	480
	Kovur taluk.	
21	Constructing a draw well at Jangalla Vangallu	630
22	Do. in the Adi-Andhra (Yenadi) quarters at Indupur.	450
23	Do. in the Adi-Andhra (Mala) quarters at Annareddipalem	620
24	Do. at Bonthapalem	440
25	Do. at Kothapalem	370
	Kavali taluk.	
26	Constructing a draw well at Nekhunanpet	610
27	Do. at Thallur village	680
28	Do. at Zuvalaguntapalem in the hamlet of Thallapalem	470
29	Do. in the Adi-Andhra (Yenadi) quarters of Kovurapalli	440
	Venkatagiri taluk.	
30	Constructing a draw well in the Adi-Andhra quarters at Jayampur ..	620
	Sulurpet taluk.	
31	Constructing a draw well at Ravulagunta	480
32	Do. at Rettanela	450
33	Do. at Nadimkuppam	620
34	Do. at Mannarpolur	620
35	Do. at Oddikhandriga	355
36	Do. at Badripet	510
37	Do. at Badripet in the Adi-Andhra quarters ..	510
38	Do. at Doravaripalem	510
39	Do. at Karmalapalem	510
40	Do. at Chennugaripalem	420
41	Do. at Anegottam	300
42	Do. at Suggipalli	360
43	Do. at Dama-Nellore	445
44	Do. at Andagundala	340
45	Do. at Vendlurapad	310
46	Do. at Velagapannur	320
47	Do. at Mannemetturi	330
48	Do. at Nayudupet	390
49	Do. in the Adi-Andhra quarters of Athalapalem ..	440
	Total ..	26,635
	19. Ramnad District.	
	Mudukulattur taluk.	
1	Constructing a well near Naloor village	650
2	Constructing a well at Chinnoodappangulam	530
3	Do. Peria Elai village	600
4	Do. Idivilagi village	650
5	Do. Velarandel	600
6	Do. Pommanendal Karisalkulam	800
7	Do. Sivathan village	580
8	Do. Perayur village	500
9	Do. Thiruchuluraipuram	350
10	Do. Kalaikulam	630
11	Do. Uravanendal	725
12	Do. Marandai	630
13	Do. Kilacheluvanur	550

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List of water-supply works in rural areas sanctioned for execution out of the Government of India grant—cont.

Serial number and name of work.	Amount of estimate.
	RS.
19. *Ramnad District*—cont.	
Aruppukottai taluk.	
14 Constructing a well at Krishnapuram	760
15 Do. Surampatti	560
16 Do. Mudianur	425
17 Do. Koppuchittampattu	1,325
Srivilliputtur taluk.	
18 Constructing a well in the Adi-Dravida (Chucklers) quarters at Peyampatti, hamlet of Melarajakularaman	320
Paramakudi taluk.	
19 Constructing a well at Thayamangalam	580
20 Do. Kunankulam	625
Tiruppattur taluk.	
21 Constructing a well at Thiruthanagur	600
22 Do. Periakottai	675
23 Do. Melavanniruppu	475
24 Do. Neduvayal	500
25 Do. Siruvayal	570
26 Do. Karisalpatti	480
27 Do. Kilayampatti	510
28 Do. Kaladipacheri	450
29 Do. Chinnakilavayal	465
30 Do. Piranpatti	570
31 Do. Abatharanapatti	630
Sattur taluk.	
32 Constructing a well at Chattrareddipatti	500
33 Do. Kadambankulam (Aruppukottai taluk)	300
Total ..	19,115
20. *Salem District.*	
1 Sinking a well in the Adi-Dravida quarters at Papanpalaiyam	795
2 Do. Illuppili Kolathur ..	570
3 Do. Machanpalaiyam	875
4 Do. Mammundi	770
5 Do. Ammankuttayur	435
6 Do. Belathur, Bagalur estate.	490
7 Do. Eriyur, hamlet of Suchalnatham	385
8 Do. Chakkodu	700
9 Do. Baliathottam	610
10 Do. Thottikottapalli	490
11 Do. Vanamangalam	490
12 Do. Naiperampatti	330
13 Do. Erumapalaiyam	945
14 Do. Mukkareddipatti-Irulapatti taraf	605
15 Do. Parapatti	655
16 Do. Malapatti, hamlet of Sircaru Valavandu ..	625

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List of water-supply works in rural areas sanctioned for execution out of the Government of India grant—cont.

Serial number and name of work.		Amount of estimate.
		RS.
	20. *Salem District*—cont.	
17	Sinking a well in the Adi-Dravida quarters at Attianur	305
18	Do. Kodigalputhur	480
19	Do. Valayapatti	610
20	Do. Chinnamanayakanpatti ..	655
21	Do. Melatholur	590
22	Do. Athanurpatti	840
23	Do. Mettupatti-Perumapalaiyam	875
24	Do. Minnanpalli	735
25	Do. Bainnamangalam	300
26	Do. Jagir Agraharam	525
27	Sinking a well at Kilmattur	340
28	Do. Elavampadi	255
29	Do. Thurinjipatti	200
30	Do. Munrumpatti	350
31	Do. Vellalapatti	350
32	Do. Kamappa Goundanur	335
33	Do. Unampalaiyam	255
34	Do. Biliyanur	420
35	Do. Kullathathanpatti	420
36	Do. Manchinaickenapalli	310
37	Do. Pagadapadi	265
38	Do. Nirmullikuttai	1,020
39	Do. Balampatti	640
40	Do. Ramanathapuram	650
41	Do. Pallitheruvupatti	875
42	Do. Sengattu Pudu Theruvu	535
43	Do. Erramuthanapalli Arichetti taraf	700
44	Do. Kurubarsapalli-Mallikarjunadurgam taraf	910
45	Do. Dombaramadapalli	525
46	Do. Mukkondapalli	690
	Total ..	25,730

21. *East Tanjore District Board.*

Shiyali taluk.

1	Constructing a well in S. No. 280-2 B of Alakkudi village	280
2	Do. S. No. 363-1 B of Thandakulam	290
3	Do. S. No. 223-2 B of Thandavankulam	280
4	Sinking a bore well in Shiyali village	150
5	Do. Vaitheswarankoil	150
6	Do. Nemmeli	150

Nannilam taluk.

7	Constructing a well in Kandra Manickam	400
8	Do. Kottur-Kuditheru	400
9	Do. Kottur Ayyampet	400
10	Do. Pandaravadai-Kunnalur	400
11	Do. Tiruvilimalai	400
12	Do. Viswanathapuram	400
13	Sinking a well in Kulenthrium	400
14	Do. Thengudi	400
15	Do. Pragramam	400

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List of water-supply works in rural areas sanctioned for execution out of the Government of India grant—cont.

Serial number and name of work.	Amount of estimate.
	RS.
21. *East Tanjore District Board*—cont.	
Tiruturaipundi taluk.	
16 Sinking a well in Prinjimoolai	290
17 Do. Tholacheri	340
18 Do. Vanamahadevi	320
19 Do. Kunnalur	330
20 Do. Pushpavanam	340
21 Do. Vanduvanjeri	340
Total ..	6,860
22. *West Tanjore District Board.*	
Tanjore taluk.	
1 Construction of a well in Sathanur	460
2 Do. Orathur	420
3 Do Kachamangalam	420
Kumbakonam taluk.	
4 Construction of a well at Thiruvalliyangudi	300
5 Do. Marudanallur	290
6 Do. Injikollai	280
Arantangi taluk.	
7 Construction of a well at Mookkudi	180
8 Do. Povvathakudi	670
9 Do. Padirikudi	870
10 Do. Vadekkalur Avadayarkoil	780
11 Do. Ayankudi	375
Papanasam taluk.	
12 Construction of a well at Salimangalam	660
13 Do. Vellangudi Velur vattam	330
14 Do. Chakrapalli	330
15 Do. Pasupathikoil	275
Total ..	6,640
23. *Tinnevelly District Board.*	
Tinnevelly taluk.	
1 Sinking of a well in Shepherd street, Tiruvai	180
2 Do. Kalahundi	340
3 Do. Sethurayakulam	315
4 Do. Avanipuripachili	250
5 Do. Alugankulam	430
6 Do. East Tengulam	500
7 Do. Chittikulam	500
Tenkasi taluk.	
8 Sinking a well at Kandamangalam, S. No. 792	625
Ambasamudram taluk.	
9 Sinking a well at Tekku Kalladaikurichi village	600
10 Do. Kalisapatti	670
11 Do. Puduludi 3/5 of Road No. 6	470
12 Do. Venkatarangapuram in the Adi-Dravida quarters ..	670
Nanguneri taluk.	
13 Sinking a well at Nissunirla Levenjipuram	710
14 Do. Pattarpuram	800

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List of water-supply works in rural areas sanctioned for execution out of the Government of India grant—cont.

Serial number and name of work.		Amount of estimate.
		RS.
	23. *Tinnevelly District Board*—cont.	
	Srivaikuntam taluk.	
15	Sinking a well at Kalingulam village	900
16	Do. at Ulalundi Pachili in Kalvavur village	750
17	Do. at Tholappanpannai	750
18	Do. in the Adi-Dravida quarters at Pelur	1,280
	Tiruchendur taluk.	
19	Sinking a well at Kadayarodu	1,500
20	Do. in Puthupachili	650
21	Do. in Nivikupili	1,250
22	Do. at Kayamoli	1,400
	Sankarankoil taluk.	
23	Sinking a well at Velirippu	1,165
24	Do. Rengasamidesan	740
25	Do. Reddiapatti	880
26	Do. Panniluthan-Sundankurichi	580
27	Do. Melar-Melatoni	650
28	Do. Chattiapatti in the Adi-Dravida quarters	620
29	Do. Vannicoundal	1,300
30	Do. Karisalkulam	1,100
31	Do. Mahendranadu	1,300
32	Do. Kilanilidanallur	1,300
33	Do. Tirumalaikulam, hamlet of Vadakku Panavadali ..	1,100
34	Sinking two wells at Valahanur	2,200
35	Sinking a well at Kandasamipuram	680
36	Do. Nagalapuram	600
37	Do. Ayanmalaipatti	420
38	Do. Vittalakulam	424
39	Do. Santhu Pudalundi in the Adi-Dravida (Chuckler) quarters	420
40	Do. Sennamareddipatti in the Adi-Dravida (Chuckler) quarters	630
41	Do. Kalapaipatti	650
	Total ..	32,299
	24. *Trichinopoly District Board.*	
	Karur taluk.	
1	Constructing a well at Manikkapuram, hamlet of Manavadi	660
2	Do. Pichampatti	700
3	Do. Thuvarampalayam, hamlet of Nanniyur	950
4	Do. Pudupalayam, hamlet of Punnam	950
5	Do. Ambalagaram, Pudur	400
	Kulittalai taluk.	
6	Constructing a well in Karathupathi, hamlet of Malayadipatti	480
7	Do. at Kaliyampatti	750
8	Do. at Sen kuppam	700
9	Do. at Pudupatti	900
	Udaiyarpalaiyam taluk.	
10	Constructing a well at Tular	650
11	Do. Sinnavalayam	820
12	Do. Kodalikarupur	660

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List of water-supply works in rural areas sanctioned for execution out of the Government of India grant—cont.

	Serial number and name of work.	Amount of estimate.
		RS.
	24. *Trichinopoly District Board*—cont.	
	Lalgudi taluk.	
13	Constructing a well at Konali	650
14	Do. Tiruvallarai	500
	Perambalur taluk.	
15	Constructing a well at Sirugadal	1,050
16	Do. in Perumila, hamlet of Kaikalathur	900
17	Do. at Sirugulathur	700
	Musiri taluk.	
18	Constructing a well at Thalaimalaipatti	750
19	Do. at Kallur, hamlet of Konasalem	700
20	Do. in Andipatti, hamlet of Jambumadai	1,100
	Trichinopoly taluk.	
21	Constructing a well at Periammalpalaiyam	860
22	Do. at Alanthur	520
23	Do. in the Pallar quarters at Thirupalathurai	600
	Kulittalai taluk.	
24	Constructing a well in Kuppareddipatti, hamlet of Marudur	530
25	Do. in Chinnavadugarpatti, hamlet of Attur Poolampalayam	520
	Total	18,000
	25. *Bobbili District Board.*	
1	Constructing a well at Kolavelagada	450
2	Do. Korukonda	430
3	Do. Peda Thadavada	450
4	Do. Thotapalem	560
5	Do. Gajularega	495
6	Do. Rakodu	500
7	Do. Budathanapalli Rajeru	450
8	Do. Thudam (Ravada)	450
9	Do. Kindam	435
10	Do. Kumili	900
11	Do. Nellimerla	400
12	Do. Puspatirega	420
13	Do. Pedathadivada	540
14	Do. Denanavalasa	480
15	Do. Ponnada	450
16	Do. Konuru	480
17	Do. Kanimetta	510
18	Do. Kesavarayanipalem	415
19	Do. Kesavarayunipeta	450
20	Do. Eticherla	410
21	Do. Chodavaram near Gajjangivalsa	400
22	Do. Sarvesvarapuram	445
23	Do. Latchampeta, hamlet of Shermuhammadpuram	295
24	Do. Garugubilli	410
25	Do. Sancham	500
26	Do. Gadepallivalasa	470
27	Do. Addumanda	460
28	Do. Rambhadrapuram No. I	460
29	Do. Rambhadrapuram No. II	460
30	Do. Karatam	450

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***List of water-supply works in rural areas sanctioned for execution out of the Government of India grant*—cont.**

Serial number and name of work.			Amount of estimate.
			RS.
		25. Bobbili District Board—cont.	
31	Constructing a well at	Salur No. I	500
32	Do.	Salur No. II	500
33	Do.	Sunkarichinta	450
34	Do.	Palteru	570
35	Do.	Madhavarangarayapuram	450
36	Do.	Virasagaram	540
37	Do.	Venkampeta alias Kumaripeta	460
38	Do.	Viziarampuram	550
39	Do.	Gottivalasa	455
40	Do.	Peddamariki	430
41	Do.	Korugangapuram	570
42	Do.	Parajapadu	510
43	Do.	Nandapuram	500
44	Do.	Koradavalasa alias Haripuram	480
		Total	20,990

		26. Vizagapatam District Board.	
		Golugonda taluk.	
1	Constructing a well at	Makarapalem	500
2	Do.	Ramalakshmipuram	430
3	Do.	Chettupalli	460
		Sarvasiddhi taluk.	
4	Constructing a well at	Pedauppalem	500
5	Do.	Somudevipalle	500
6	Do.	Tempatipalem	460
7	Do.	Gokulapadu	460
		Vizagapatam taluk.	
8	Constructing a well at	Vadlapadu	505
9	Do.	Chapalapalem	525
10	Do.	Chettivanipalem	495
		Anakapalle taluk.	
11	Constructing a well at	Venkupalem	500
12	Do.	Narasingabilli	500
13	Do.	Askapalli	440
14	Do.	Gangadevipetta	480
15	Do.	Nagulapalli	485
		Srungavarapukota taluk.	
16	Constructing a well at	Attada	470
17	Do.	Kallepalli	485
18	Do.	Vallampudi	500
19	Do.	Thummikapalli	470
20	Do.	Relli	470
21	Do.	Singarayi	540
22	Do.	Gavarapalem	440
23	Do.	Kottamalapalli, hamlet of Uttaravalli	455
24	Do.	Mandivalasa of Ramachandrapuram	490
25	Do.	Rajaparajupeta	450
26	Do.	Annamrajupeta	480

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List of water-supply works in rural areas sanctioned for execution out of the Government of India grant—cont.

Serial number and name of work.		Amount of estimate.
		RS.
26. *Vizagapatam District Board*—cont.		
Veeravalli taluk.		
27 Constructing a well at	Konan	500
28 Do.	Thurakulapudi	500
29 Do.	Narasimha Gajapatinagaram	450
30 Do.	Thotakurapalem	450
31 Do.	Madgole	500
32 Do.	Butchayyapeta	470
33 Do.	Gangavaram	500
Bimlipatam taluk.		
34 Constructing a well at	Mopada	480
35 Do.	Konada	600
36 Do.	Mopada tank	610
37 Do.	Thallavalasa	450
	Total ..	18,000

APPENDIX VI.

[*Vide* answer to question No. 459 asked by Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 5th November 1935, page 595 *supra*.]

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the schemes of research financed by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and the amount of grant for each.

		RS.
1	Scheme of research on rice	1,15,660
2	Scheme of seed potatoes	19,965
3	Scheme of sugarcane	1,50,100
4	Scheme of fruits	66,064
5	Dry farming scheme	1,39,510
6	Scheme for investigation into the chemistry of malting cholam	11,656
7	Scheme for extension of work on animal nutrition	49,930
8	Marketing scheme	99,015
9	Economic enquiry scheme	52,290
10	Appointment of veterinary investigation officer	50,000

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APPENDIX II.

Scheme of research on rice.

The conditions of rice growing in the different parts of the province vary very much, each tract having its own special set of varieties. It was realized early enough that the improved strains evolved at any centre had only a limited scope, and so the expansion of the work of the Paddy Specialist at Coimbatore took the shape of the opening of a number of sub-stations, one in each of the important tracts. The first such station was opened in Aduturai in 1921 for Tanjore and this was followed by Maruteru in 1925 for Godavari, and Pattambi in 1926 for Malabar and South Kanara. The idea was to open the next station in Ganjam district which was an important rice tract. Owing to the financial stringency, the scheme did not materialize until 1932 when the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research undertook to finance research schemes on rice in the different provinces in India. The grant made by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research to Madras was utilized for starting a station in Ganjam.

Since the scheme was a temporary one for five years only, a block of about 32 acres of wet lands was taken on lease in Berhampur which was considered an ideal centre for this work.

The land was actually taken over in March 1932 and preliminary to that cultivation season, small and inexpensive buildings to be used as laboratory and seed stone, a temporary cattle-shed, etc., were put up. We have just finished three seasons' work in the station and the crop is just being planted for the fourth season.

The work on the station falls under the following items:—

(*a*) Production of improved strains of the local rice varieties;

(*b*) a rice survey of the tract, collection of varieties, the isolation of pure types, their description and maintenance;

(*c*) devoting attention to the general genetics of the rice plant especially to the clearing up of obscure points in connexion with the inheritance of characters; and

(*d*) cultural and manurial experiments with the local varieties.

1. *Evolution of strains.*—This is the most important of the four and greater attention has therefore been paid to this aspect of work. Preliminary to evolving single-plant selections which takes time, mass selected bulks of two of the most important local varieties, namely, *byyahunda* and *ratnachudi*, have been obtained and distributed to the people during the last two seasons. The ryots who have grown this have expressed high satisfaction in the performance of these and about 8,000 lb. of such seed was distributed this year. Meanwhile over 1,900 single-plant selections were made in half of a dozen of the most widely cultivated varieties of the tract and the best of these have finished one year of regular yield trials on the station. A large number of them have given definite increased yields over the local seed, the increases varying from 10 to 25 per cent. The trials will be repeated for another season on the station and the most outstanding of these will also have

to be tried in the district at a few selected centres in the final year of the scheme. A good number of selections in the fine riced varieties which are not grown so widely have also been made. Trials with strains evolved elsewhere have also shown that strain GEB. 24 of Coimbatore compares very favourably with the best of the local varieties in point of yield and grain quality.

2. *Rice survey.*—A rice survey of the Ganjam district and the northern portion of the Vizagapatam district has been made. About 160 morphologically distinct varieties have been collected including some interesting wild types. Type plants in all the varieties collected have been isolated and their description recorded.

3. *Hybridization.*—Under this head several crosses have been made (1) with regard to the study of the inheritance of rice colour, glume colour and texture of rice and (2) evolving superior types synthesising valuable characteristics from different varieties into one.

4. *Cultural and manurial experiments.*—The several cultural experiments that have been in progress during the three seasons relate to broadcasting versus transplanting, different spacings under manured and unmanured conditions, the optimum age of seedlings to be planted and different rates of sowing seed-bed, etc. Valuable results have already been obtained with regard to these experiments. While transplanting is in general better than broadcasting for rice, under Berhampur conditions with normal season, broadcasting is found to be just as good as transplanting. The optimum spacing for this tract is found to be within six inches per plant and there is also found no advantage in planting more than one seedling to a hole. With regard to age of seedlings, 50 days appear to be the limit beyond which the yield suffers. As in other tracts the importance of sowing seed-beds thin has been established for Berhampur also.

The manurial experiments relate to the trials of green manuring, trial of phosphates like super or bonemeal with green leaf, supplementing leaf with concentrated manures, and the efficacy of lime dressing. The value of green manuring has been well emphasized, an application of even 2,000 lb. giving an increase of 15 per cent in grain yield. There is also a progressive increase in the grain yield as the leaf dose is increased from 2,000 to 6,000 lb. While green manuring is found to be economical, additions of phosphates or concentrated compound manures like ammo-phos, though they do increase the yield still further, the value of the extra yield obtained does not cover the cost of the manure. Some definite results on manuring problems of this tract are expected to be available by the time the five-year period is finished.

Scheme for research on seed potatoes.

The work commenced from June 1933.

The main object of the work is to evolve new superior varieties from seedlings obtained from true seeds, that will be compatible with the Nilgiris conditions and disease resistance. The suitable type of variety for the Nilgiris is one that will mature within three months, resist

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early blight (alternaria) and frost and give heavy yields. The necessity for the early maturing variety for the Nilgiris is most pressing as will be seen from the following (vide annexure).

2. There are 44 varieties grown in the farm and a detailed study of the botanical characters of these was made and a list of varieties that produce and retain flowers and those that bear viable pollen has been worked out. The varieties and their flower characters are given in Table No. 1.

3. *Hybridization work.*—Both crossing and reciprocal crossing of all the flowering varieties were done. So far seven successful crosses have been obtained. The number of varieties used in crossing and the number of berries gathered are given in Table No. 2.

4. *Vitality of seed and raising of seedlings.*—The naturally set seeds as well as the crossed seeds were sown in well prepared seed pans. The germination of the crossed seeds and the vigour of the seedlings obtained from them was better than those of the selfed seeds. Five thousand four hundred and thirty-four seeds were sown, 1,245 seedlings were obtained, 16 plants gave tubers, and 500 plants are surviving with tubers developed in them. They are awaiting further study and selection of suitable type for cultivation. It is hoped that some of them may prove better than the existing varieties and a few may even be fit for cultivation in the plain. One F_2 progeny and thirteen F_1 progenies of seedling potatoes were planted and are growing.

5. *Seasonal sowing.*—To find out the best time of sowing to get the best results, it was proposed to sow the Coonoor white seeds by the beginning of every month and sowing was commenced from January. The number of seeds sown in months and the seedlings obtained are given in Table No. 3.

6. *New varieties.*—A Russian variety of potato seed (Sol. neoantipoviczii) was sown on 19th March 1935. This variety is resistant to phytopthora and rich in Vitamin C. One hundred and fifty seeds were sown, 75 seeds germinated and 55 seedlings are surviving and have formed tubers.

7. *Identification of varieties.*—A considerable amount of attention was paid to checking the varieties being grown and their purity. The varieties Alnwick Castle and Adirondack were classified as Royal kidney and Catriona respectively.

8. *Flower studies.*—A detailed floral study with regard to the age of bud, time of opening of corolla, maturation period of berries, time of receptivity of the stigma, time of dehiscence of anthers, critical period of bud shedding, berries, etc., is underway. It is found that corolla begins to open from 6 a.m. in the morning and the opening is completed by 10 a.m. majority of the flowers opening at 8 a.m. In the evening at about 4 p.m. the petals close and the flowers droop and open again next morning and stand erect. The corolla begins to fade from the

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fourth day and if berries are not set the whole flower sheds on the 7th or 8th day. If the berries are set, the corolla alone drops down. The anthers burst on the 2nd and 3rd day after opening of the flower.

9. *Leaf studies.*—This was started in the irrigated crop this year to see if any correlation exists between the age of the leaf and yield of potatoes so as to enable selections to be made from the leaf study alone without waiting for the harvest of the tubers.

10. *Forcing flower production.*—Most of the varieties produce flower buds but the buds shed at a very early stage or at various stages of development. To induce them to mature and open their blossom and to retain them for crossing, the following treatments were made:—(1) Removing of tubers as and when forming; (2) strangulating with thin copper wire the top internode of the haulms; (3) growing the plants with different nutrient solutions; (4) injecting the seed tubers with different nutrient substances. All of these proved unsuccessful.

11. *Purity of stock and hill selection.*—Roguing of the varieties and selection of a few vigorous and disease-free hills from the standard varieties to keep the stamina and purity of the stock is being carried out.

12. *Vegetative mutants.*—Any coloured tuber-bearing variety of potatoes is at a discount in India generally and particularly in the Nilgiris. But some of these are not only good yielders but also have good cooking qualities. Vegetative mutants occur by the removal of eye buds by which the new buds develop from deeper layers which do not possess the colour bearing qualities of the original tuber and a white coloured tuber is obtained. A variety 'Golden Wonder' which has a dark brown russety skin, on treatment in the above manner gave white smooth skinned tubers.

Table No. 1

Serial number and name of the variety.	Flowers abundant or few.	Regular or occasional flowering.	Viable pollen present or not.	Remarks.
1 Advancer	Few	Occasional	Not present	Used as mother parent.
2 Ally	Do.	Do.	Do.	
3 Arran Banner	Nil.			
4 Arran Comrade	Few	Occasional	Not present	Used as mother parent.
5 Arran Crest				Drop in buds.
6 Arran Scout				Do.
7 Arran Victory	Few	Occasional	Not present	Used as motherparent.
8 Bencruachan	Nil			Drop in buds.
9 Bishop	Abundant	Occasional	Present	Used as father and mother parent.
10 Blue flower	Few	Do.	Not present	Used as mother parent.
11 Catriona	Abundant	Do.	Do.	Do.
12 Cawnpore	Do.	Regular	Present	Used as father and mother parent.
13 Climax	Few	Occasional	Do.	Used as mother and father parent.
14 Coonoor white	Abundant	Regular	Do.	Do.
15 Coonoor red	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
16 Divernon	Few	Occasional	Not present	
17 Duke of York	Do.	Do.	Do.	
18 Early market	Do.	Regular	Do.	Used as mother parent.
19 Eclipse	Abundant	Occasional	Do.	Do.
20 Epicure	Few	Do.	Do.	
21 Evergood	Do.	Do.	Do.	Used as mother parent
22 Factor	Abundant	Do	Do.	Do.
23 Garhwal	Do.	Do.	Present	Used as father and mother parent.
24 Golden wonder	Do.	Regular	Do.	Do.

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Serial number and name of the variety.	Flowers abundant or few.	Regular or occasional flowering.	Viable pollen, present or not.	Remarks.
25 Great Scot	Few	Occasional	Not present	Used as mother parent.
26 Herald	Do.	Do.	Do.	
27 Italian				
28 Kerr's Pink	Abundant	Regular	Not present	Used as mother parent.
29 Khabrar	Few	Occasional	Do.	Do.
30 King Edward	Abundant	Regular	Do.	Do.
31 Latecarman	Do.	Do.	Present	Used as father and mother parent.
32 Lord Tennison	Few	Occasional	Do.	Do.
33 Majestic	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
34 May Queen	Do.	Do.		
35 Poona	Do.	Do.	Not present	Used as mother parent.
36 President	Abundant	Regular	Present	Used as father and mother parent.
37 Royal Kidney	Nil			Drop in buds.
38 Sharpe's Express	Abundant	Occasional	Not present	
39 Talisman	Do.	Regular	Present	Used as father and mother parent.
40 Up-to-date	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
41 Windsor Castle	Few	Occasional	Do.	Do.
42 Witchhill Early	Do.	Do.	Not present	Used as mother parent.
43 White City	Do.	Do.	Do.	
44 Langworthy				Mutant obtained from Golden Wonder, Botanical Character under study.

Table No. 2.

Season.	Total number of varieties used in crossing.	Number of flowers crossed.	Number of berries set.
Main crop, 1933–34	6	605	161
Second crop, 1933–34	2	21	..
Irrigated crop, 1934–35	13	282	107
Main crop, 1934–35	18	1,621	36
Second crop, 1934–35	10	243	..
Irrigated crop, 1935–36	4	1,097	18
Main crop, 1935–36	22	2,188	31
Grand total	..	6,057	353

Table No. 3.

Month.	Number of seeds sown.	Number germinated.	Percentage of germination.
January	100	23	23
February	100	19	19
March	100	11	11
April	100	47	47
May	100	39	39
June	100	49	49
July	100	36	Germination not complete.

Variety Coonoor White.

ANNEXURE.

The necessity for an early maturing variety.

Three crops are grown in the Nilgiris in a year. The main crop which is extensively cultivated is planted in March–April and harvested in August–September. The second crop is grown between August and December. A third crop under irrigation on a very small scale is raised between February and May.

It takes roughly 2–3 months to bring potatoes after harvest into suitable condition for planting. Second crop easily supplies seed for main crop. But considerable difficulty is felt in obtaining seed in sufficient quantity to plant large areas under second crop, as the harvest of the main crop and planting of

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the second crop overlaps, so the planting of the second crop is very often delayed to the end of September or beginning of October running great risks for lack of sufficient moisture at the end of the north-east monsoon—period in December and also increasing the risk of frost damage before the tubers have come to a usable size. Either the area under irrigated crop should be increased by the utilization of suitable irrigation sources or the seed from the previous second crop should be kept over a period of 7–8 months. During this long period, even with such precautions as can be taken the loss is very heavy and in addition 7–8 months seed generally gives a poorer yield than seed 2–3 months old. The other alternative is to raise a short duration variety that will mature within three months so that the main crop planted in March–April will be ready by the end of June or beginning of July, when the seeds obtained from this crop will be fit for planting in the middle of August or beginning of September.

The Dry-Farming Scheme at Hagari.

With the financial aid of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, the Dry Farming Scheme for the Ceded districts at the Hagari Agricultural Research Station was actually begun from the 14th April 1934. During the one year that has passed it was not possible to take up all that was proposed. Some time elapsed by the time the buildings and other equipment were fixed. The laboratory and pot culture equipment is not yet complete, hence the Soil Physicist continues to work at Coimbatore on soil samples taken periodically from Hagari.

2. Preliminary to the Scheme, 8 years ago, an experiment was laid out to study the effect of different cultural treatments on the moisture conservation and on the physical properties of the soil. Till last year only crop values from these plots were obtained and the results were not complete without an insight into the moisture and other physical conditions of these plots. With the extra staff provided on the scheme it was possible to take soil samples thrice; (*a*) once before sowing to know what the crop starts with; (*b*) again when the sorghum crop was in flower, i.e., when growth is almost complete and (*c*) after the crop was harvested to know what the crop has utilized. The one season study has not given any specific results and it is too early to expect differences in these plots. Being a research on fundamentals we have to continue this for some years.

3. The good indications from these experimental plots were tried on a large scale. In years of low rainfall the putting up of bunds was advantageous. Last year severe drought prevailed and by bunding with a crop of cotton a significant increase of 51 per cent yield was obtained. In this season this is being put to test outside the station in four places of varying soil conditions.

4. With the help of the staff intended for the improvement of millets, sorghum and Italian millet, 130 villages of the Bellary and Alur taluks of the Bellary district were visited. The local Agricultural practices were enquired into, and 242 sorghum samples and 201 of Italian millets were collected and sown. The season was adverse to the Italian millet and was slightly better for sorghum. The poor ones have been eliminated and only fairly promising yielders have been retained. The selection K-23 of Italian millet is very promising and in 1936–37 may go out into the district trials.

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5. In obedience to the recommendations of the Dry Farming Research Co-ordination Committee findings, what has been good or promising in one tract is being tried in all the other Dry Farming stations. The "Bombay Dry Farming method" which consists of ploughing, harrowing about five or six times before sowing, bunding the area and sowing wider than their local practice in rows 18 inches apart has produced about 50 per cent more yield in that tract. This was tried at Hagari but was not so advantageous. In the arid tracts of the United States of America alternate year cropping has produced good results. This is also being tried at this station on a small scale. In the next season the value of the last year fallow will be known.

6. The laboratory equipment and the full strength of the staff may be available this crop season when the full programme of research proposed will be taken up.

Scheme of Economic Enquiry into the cost of production of crops in the principal sugarcane and cotton tracts of India—Madras Presidency.

In considering the question of the cost of production of sugarcane, the Sugar Committee of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research came to the conclusion that the results of such an enquiry would be of value to the Council by enabling it to decide in what areas the sugarcane industry had the best prospects of development and in what places and in what manner funds for research and experimental work could best be allotted. The Indian Central Cotton Committee similarly decided that an enquiry of this kind should include cotton as there was no data as to the exact cost of producing an acre of cotton and rotation crops with it and recommended the proposal for the acceptance of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. The Imperial Council of Agricultural Research accordingly considered these recommendations and sanctioned the scheme of Economic Enquiry for three crop years from 1933 in 11 provinces including Madras and Indian States. The scheme is intended to investigate the cost of production of cotton, sugarcane and rotation crops, with the object of arriving at some general data, as accurate as circumstances would permit, on the actual cost of production of all main crops, whether and what crops would yield some reasonable source of living to the man who actually tilled the soil and how the cost compares with the cost of production in other countries.

2. The details of the scheme were then worked out by the Chief Economist of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research; he is responsible for the collection of data in proper form. The Headquarters Deputy Director of Agriculture, Madras, is the provincial officer in charge of the Enquiry for the Madras Presidency. The preliminary details and procedure regarding forms of accounting and duties, etc., of the district and village staff were settled at a Conference of all Provincial Officers in Nagpur in March 1933 at which the Headquarters Deputy Director of Agriculture was present.

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3. The enquiry in Madras was commenced in April 1933. It is conducted in the three districts of Vizagapatam, Bellary and Coimbatore. Each district is in charge of a District Supervisor deputed from the Upper Subordinate Service of the Madras Agricultural Department. Six typical villages in each district and 8 holdings in each village are under investigation. A village investigator is stationed in each village whose duty it is to record daily all facts concerning the holdings in the village in his books. The District Supervisor visits each village whose duty it is to record daily all facts concerning the the Investigators, makes other enquiries of the owners of the holdings and posts the necessary figures in the Supervisors' books. Any doubts which are matters of minor detail, arising from the instructions given and in the forms supplied to the Investigators and Supervisors, are cleared by the Provincial Officer himself or in consultation with the Chief Economist. A list of the villages where select holdings are under investigation is furnished in the annexure.

4. The forms for the enquiry are supplied by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research in printed books and loose sheets. These cover all receipts, expenditure, cash or in kind, hired, exchange and family labour—both for bullock and human—, rents, rates, cesses, etc. The crop ledger is the concluding part of the enquiry. This gives an idea of the cost of production and income per acre, and per maund of the produce from each crop. The ledgers for the first crop year 1933–34 are now complete. Of 726 ledgers for the 3 districts, 527 have been checked by a special staff of two Village Investigators stationed at Madras and sanctioned by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research for the purpose, and 377 sent to the Chief Economist, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. The rest are under check. The ledgers for the second-crop year 1934–35 are under preparation by the District Supervisors and are expected to be ready in three or four months' time. The enquiry is now going on for the third-crop year.

5. The data collected for first-crop year can be considered only as tentative.

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ANNEXURE.

Economic Enquiry Scheme—List of villages under investigation.

Serial number and district.	Taluk.	Village.	Main crop.	Date on which the village investigator started enquiry.
1 Vizagapatam.	Viravilli ..	Pakirsahibpetta.	Sugarcane ..	8th April 1933.
	Anakapalle ..	Thummapala ..	Do. ..	Do.
	Parvatipur ..	Pedabondapalli.	Do. ..	19th April 1933.
	Golgonda ..	Balighattam ..	Cotton ..	15th April 1933.
	Palkonda ..	Bhurja	Sugarcane ..	8th April 1933.
	Golgonda ..	Chettipalli ..	Do. ..	Do.
2 Bellary ..	Siruguppa ..	Siruguppa ..	Sugarcane ..	1st May 1933.
	Hospet ..	Mudlapuram ..	Do. ..	8th April 1933.
	Do. ..	Kampli	Do. ..	Do.
	Bellary ..	Yalpikaggal ..	Cotton ..	1st June 1933.
	Alur	Bantanahal ..	Do. ..	30th May 1933.
	Adoni ..	Harivanam ..	Do. ..	26th May 1933.

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Serial number and district.	Taluk.	Village.	Main crop.	Date on which the village investigator started enquiry.
3 Coimbatore ..	Coimbatore ..	Vellakinar ..	Sugarcane ..	8th April 1933.
	Udamalpet ..	Budinatham ..	Do. ..	15th May 1933.
	Palladam ..	Perumanallur ..	Irrigated cotton.	8th April 1933.
	Avanashi ..	Annur	Do.	20th April 1933.
	Coimbatore ..	Athipalayam ..	Dry cotton ..	10th June 1933.
	Udamalpet ..	Anthiyur ..	Do. ..	30th June 1933.

A BRIEF NOTE ON THE WORK SO FAR DONE ON THE "SCHEME OF RESEARCH ON SUGARCANE" FINANCED BY THE IMPERIAL COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH.

The scheme was sanctioned by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research for a period of five years from 1932–33, and came into operation in the beginning of 1933–34. It was proposed to utilize this grant to extend further the intensive work carried on at the Anakapalle Agricultural Station in Vizagapatam district, and to start a new sub-station at Gudiyattam in North Arcot district to meet the demands of the central districts.

The research work at the Anakapalle Agricultural Station was directed on the following aspects:—

(i) The improvement of the crop from all aspects with a view to reduce the cost of cultivation, increase the yield and effect improvement in the manufacture of jaggery;

(ii) the extension of the crop into areas, where the cultivation of sugarcane is not ordinarily possible or where less paying crops are now being grown.

To meet these objects, varietal, cultural and manurial experiments were being tried under a great variety of conditions to meet the requirements of dry and garden land. With the additional staff from the grant of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, the work was intensified and strengthened in all directions.

Varietal Trials.

Varieties.—Irrigation being an important limiting factor in the cultivation of sugarcane, varietal trials were laid down giving the varieties full and restricted irrigation, and at different periods, so as to meet the demands of varying water-supply. It has been possible from this to isolate types which are very drought-resistant and which can stand water-logging. As a result of work at the station, the area of sugarcane in the Kistna Delta with limited irrigation has increased from small beginnings to 7,000 acres at present, mainly under one strain, Co. 213, and further research is in progress to isolate types

which are not only more drought-resistant, but which will also prolong the period of cane crushing in areas where factories have already started.

Sorghum Sugarcane hybrids.—In this connexion, seven hybrids from the Imperial Sugarcane Expert were under regular study, under varying water-supply. Although they are slightly early to mature and resistant to drought, they are not able to compete in tonnage with other promising varieties as Co. 213, P.O.J. 2878 at the farm. The economic possibilities of growing mixed varieties like early and late varieties, lodging and non-lodging varieties, to combine different qualities is also under investigation.

Cultural Experiments.

Irrigation.—The experiments in irrigation are being conducted not only to test the requirement of different varieties but also to find out the effect of spacing, manuring, and period of water-supply on it. Irrigation during the cold weather was found to have no advantage over "no irrigation" plots, but hot weather irrigation hastened maturity.

Spacing.—A very detailed study is bring made in connexion with spacing and its relation to varieties, irrigation and manure. Previous work showed that in wider spacing there is a saving of 20 per cent in seed material and corresponding saving in wrapping, propping and cultural operations. The present trials have been instituted to investigate further economies with restricted irrigation in the cane crop.

Time of planting.—The experiments showed that there are two periods of planting, one from February to April and another from September to November. Plantings at other times gave low tonnage. It is found that by a suitable adjustment of varieties and cultural operations, the crushing of cane may be commenced as early as the middle of November and continued till May.

Raising of canes on dry land.—The object of the experiment is to try the possibilities of a drought-resistant cane on dry lands in parts of the Ganjam and Vizagapatam districts, where the practice is to raise a nursery and plant in the field later. The results show that drought-resistant types do very well under such conditions and further investigation is in progress in the direction of saving of costs in raising and planting a nursery crop.

Wrapping and propping.—These form the most costly items in sugarcane cultivation in the Circars, the expenses ranging from Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 per acre. The need for experiments in this direction has been recommended by the Sugar Committee. Experiments were laid down to study the effect of wrapping in relation to growth, quality of juice, nature of seed material used and to study cheaper methods of wrapping and propping. The results show that the elaborate processes of wrapping and propping are not economical especially for canes of the type of Co. 213. A considerable saving of

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costs can therefore be effected in this connexion. As a matter of fact, from a study of growth rate of cane, the number of wrappings has been reduced from a maximum of seven to a minimum of two at the agricultural station.

Manurial Trials.

Artificials.—Increasing doses of nitrogen, varying from 25 lb. to 100 lb. per acre were under investigation. It was found that increased doses gave increased yields in adverse seasons, but not in favourable ones. The effect of different combinations of Nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash is also being studied with and without organic manures. The results so far are in favour of a complete manure in the non-organic plots, and further investigations are in progress.

Molasses.—One of the uses to which molasses from factories can be put to is in the form of manure for the cane crop. It was found that Molasses gave nearly as good yields as oil cakes, ammonium sulphate or green manure while chemical tests showed that the quality of the juice was unaffected.

Effect of manures on the quality of seed.—Investigations in cereals showed that the seeds from manured plots have a high cropping power and an experiment was therefore laid at Anakapalle to investigate such effects on the cane crop. The general trend of the experiment is that seed-canes obtained from an intensively manured plot germinated and yielded better than that from a poorly fertilised one, while in addition, the former required less manure in the planted field. The experiment continues.

The field experimental work at the station is supplemented by intensive chemical studies. The quality of the cane juice, its maturity and deterioration have been investigated in respect of a number of varieties and these have been classified under different heads to meet varied requirements of soil, and season. Researches are also in progress in respect of germination capacity, tonnage, length of millable cane, growth rates, girth, flowering, percentage of extraction and other economic characters.

The sub-station at Gudiyattam was started only in February last. Work done here consisted mainly in the laying out of the farm, the construction of buildings and fencing, etc. Four acres of land were planted with sugarcane in April 1935 and varietal, cultural and manurial trials have been undertaken and are in progress.

A brief note on the scheme for the appointment of Veterinary Investigation Officer in Madras.

The scheme was sanctioned by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research for a period of five years from 1933–34 and the Veterinary Investigation Officer of this Province after a preliminary training of six months at the Imperial Institute of Veterinary Research, Muktesar, commenced his regular work from January 1934. The object of the

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scheme is to make precise and exhaustive investigation of the most important causes of ill-health, stunted development, and mortality found to exist in the province.

The following are some of the diseases for investigation:—

(1) Rinderpest.

(2) Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia, Blackquarter, Anthrax and Foot and Mouth Disease, including an examination of the practicability of better methods of control, *viz.*, Chemotherapy in Foot and Mouth Disease, Bacteriophage in Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia, etc.

(3) Trypanosomiasis—

(*a*) Equine } and possibilities of eradication.
(*b*) Bovine }

(4) Theilariasis.

(5) Tuberculosis (Bovine)—its incidence in the province and its relation to public health, e.g., clean milk in municipalities, control of slaughter-houses, etc.

(6) Sterility in cattle, including an investigation into contagious abortion and its prevalence, its causes and its relation to public health (undulant fever in man, etc.).

(7) Deficiency diseases—in relation to dietetic as well as genetic factors (Osteoporosis, non-sweating, kumri, Hæmaturia, loose horns, etc.).

(8) Sheep pox and contagious pneumonia in sheep and goats, their prevalence, mortality and possible methods of control.

(9) Parasitism (worm infestation) including warbles, ticks, etc., and methods of eradication.

(10) Rabies—its control and prophylaxis—one dose vaccine.

(11) Bovine lymphangitis.

2. During 1933–34 after return from Muktesar the Investigation Officer took up first experiments on the use of goat virus in immunizing cattle against rinderpest and arranged for inoculation camps in Anantapur, Chittoor and Tanjore districts. The vaccinations conducted in these districts by him afforded some useful results and sufficient data which were recorded. In addition to the above work he also attended to the investigation of cases of ringworm which occurred at the Government Livestock Research Station, Hosur, and also to a few outbreaks of pseudo-fowl pest and fowl-pox met with during the course of his tours. He tried different methods of treatment for these diseases and recorded his observations.

3. During 1934–35 Blackquarter was taken up as the main object for investigation. Preliminary investigation was also undertaken on the following diseases:—

(*a*) Bacterial diseases—

(1) Johne's disease.

(2) Tuberculosis.

(3) Anthrax.

(4) Bovine Lymphangitis.

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(b) Virus diseases—
 (1) Rabies.
 (2) Sheep-pox.
 (3) Contagious Pleuro-pneumonia.
 (4) Fowl-pox.

(c) Protozoan diseases—
 (1) Theileria mutans.
 (2) B. sergenti in sheep and goats.
 (3) B bigeminum.

(d) Fungoid diseases—
 (1) Ringworm.

(e) Parasitic diseases—
 (1) Nasal granuloma.

(f) Deficiency diseases—
 (1) Chronic rhematic arthrities.

(g) Poisoning.

APPENDIX VII.

[Vide answer to question No. 460 asked by Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 5th November 1935, page 596 supra.]

G.O. Ms. No. 1043, Development, dated 29th August 193

READ—the following papers:—

From the Collector of Salem, R.O.C. No. 3603/31, dated 1st April 1933.

To the Collector of Salem, No. 1345-III/33-2, dated 10th May 1933.

From the Collector of Salem, D. No. 3603/31, dated 21st June 1933.

Order—Ms. No. 1043, *Development, dated* 29*th August* 1933.

The Government do not consider that the lands required by the Salem District Urban Bank should be acquired under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, as subsequently amended.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Public Works)

C. A. HENDERSON,
Secretary to Government.

To the Collector of Salem (with draft notification under section 4 (1) returned).
,, Registrar of Co-operative Societies (with copy of Collector's letter).

APPENDIX VIII.

[Vide answer to question No. 464 asked by Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 5th November 1935, page 599 supra.]

Statement of loans sanctioned since the introduction of the State Aid to Industries Act, i.e., from 1924.

Name of concern. (1)	Amount of loan sanctioned and paid. (2)	Amount of loan so for recovered. (3)	Balance of loan outstanding. (4)	Amount of loan written off. (5)	Remarks. (6)
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
1 The Carnatic Paper Mills, Limited, Rajahmundry. (Loans aggregating Rs. 6,49,215-8-0 were paid in the years 1925 to 1929).	6,49,215 8 0	4,00,000 0 0	..	2,49,215 8 0	
2 M.R.Ry. D. Rangaswami Nayudu, Andal Mills, Gudiyattam, North Arcot district. (The loan was sanctioned and paid in 1925).	5,000 0 0	3,284 9 2	1,715 6 10	..	As the borrower was adjudged an insolvent, an affidavit of claim for the balance outstanding has been filed with the Official Assignee, Madras.
3 The Canara Rice and Saw Mills Limited, Coondapoor, South Kanara district. (The loan was sanctioned and paid in 1925).	9,600 0 0	9,600 0 0	..	..	
4 The Co-operative Agricultural and Industrial Society, Limited, Kallakurichi, South Arcot district. (The loan was sanctioned and disbursed in 1925).	18,600 0 0	9,021 14 0	9,578 2 0	..	
5 M.R.Ry. Muthyala Seenappa Ramanna, Match Factory, Bellary. (The loan was sanctioned and disbursed in 1927).	20,000 0 0	20,000 0 0	..	..	
6 The Zamindars of Belgam, Proprietors, Pyrotechnic Match Factory, Parvatipur, Vizagapatam district. (The loan was sanctioned and paid in 1928).	11,000 0 0	11,000 0 0	..	..	
7 The Salem Dye Works Syndicate, Limited, Salem. (The loan was sanctioned and paid in 1928.)	10,000 0 0	3,265 11 5	6,734 4 7	..	The Collector of Salem has taken steps to recover the balance as the concern has not repaid the last two instalments.
8 M.R.Ry. L. Nanjundaswami, Proprietor, Silk Reeling Concern, Bastipuram, Coimbatore district. (The loan was sanctioned and paid in 1930.)	750 0 0	..	..	750 0 0	
9 M.R.Ry. B. Abraham, Tile Works, Tanjore. (The loan was sanctioned and paid in 1930.)	4,250 0 0	4,250 0 0	..	..	
10 M.R.Ry. C. M. Ramaswami Ayyar, Ram Ram Safety Match Works, Tholampalayam, Coimbatore district. (The loan was paid in 1931.)	500 0 0	147 0 2	352 15 10	..	The Collector of Coimbatore is taking steps to recover the balance as the proprietor has defaulted in making repayments.
11 Messrs. Boddu Pydenna Sons, Rice and Oil Millers, Vizianagram. (The loan was sanctioned and paid in 1931.)	40,000 0 0	2,981 13 10	37,018 2 2	..	
12 M.R.Ry. K. Subbarayudu, Toy Maker, Kondapalle, Kistna district. (The loan was sanctioned and paid in 1932.)	500 0 0	231 6 0	268 10 0	..	
13 The Metal Industries, Limited, Shoranur, Malabar district. (The loan was paid in 1933.)	8,000 0 0	900 8 10	7,099 7 2	..	
14 M.R.Ry. A. C. Krishnaswami Pillai, Coir Factory, Muthupet, Tanjore district. (The loan was paid in 1935.)	500 0 0	..	..	..	The first instalment falls due in 1936.

TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

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APPENDIX IX.

[Vide item IV at page 606 supra.]

(BILL No. 9 OF 1934.)

The Madras Debt Conciliation Bill.

To

THE HONOURABLE THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

The Select Committee appointed to consider the Madras Debt Conciliation Bill (Bill No. 9 of 1934) has the honour to make the following report.

2. The Bill was published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*—

in English on the 13th March 1934,
in Hindustani on the 26th June 1934,
in Telugu on the 3rd July 1934,
in Tamil on the 17th July 1934,
in Kanarese on the 17th July 1934, and
in Malayalam on the 24th July 1934.

3. The Committee met on the 12th, 14th, 28th and 29th September 1935 and on the 10th October 1935, in the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, for the purpose of considering the provisions of the Bill. On the 11th October 1935 it again met and passed the Report.

4. The more important alterations in the Bill made by the Committee are referred to below.

5. *Clause 2, sub-clause (c)—Definition of 'Agriculture.'*—The Committee has amplified the definition of the term 'agriculture' so as to make it include "the use of land for any purpose of husbandry, inclusive of the keeping or breeding of livestock, poultry or bees and sericulture and the growing of fruits, vegetables and the like."

Sub-clause (g).—In the definition of the term 'debtor' the Committee has made it clear that the term will include a person who earns his livelihood mainly by agriculture, whether he cultivates the land personally or not. It has also enlarged the scope of the definition by including within it, any person whose

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debts exceed Rs. 100 instead of Rs. 150. The Bill as introduced applied the term to "a person who earned his livelihood mainly by agriculture *and* who is an occupancy tenant or landholder." The Committee has altered the word 'and' into 'or' and has made it clear that the term applies to either of the persons mentioned. The Committee has added new definitions of a 'secured creditor' and 'secured debt.'

6. *Clause* 3.—This clause refers to the establishment of a Debt Conciliation Board. The Committee has restricted the number of members of the board to three, inclusive of the chairman, and has decided that the chairman should be a gazetted officer of Government appointed by the Government. It has added a new sub-clause (5) providing for the consequences of the dissolution of a board under sub-clause (1) and empowering the Local Government to establish another board for the area.

7. *Clause* 4.—The Committee has redrafted this clause so as to provide that the application made by a debtor in the first instance should be made to the board having jurisdiction over the area within which he ordinarily resides. It is only in cases where there is no board for the area of residence that he can make an application to a board having jurisdiction over the area in which he holds immovable property.

The Committee has deleted the proviso to sub-clause (1) of this clause which had stated that no application shall be made if a debtor's debts exceeded Rs. 25,000 or such larger amount as may be prescribed for the area.

8. *Clause* 7-*A*.—The Committee has inserted a new clause 7-A mentioning the grounds on which the application under clause 4 might be dismissed. The Committee has consequently deleted the proviso to sub-clause (1) which contained one of the grounds on which the board could dismiss an application.

9. *Clause* 8, *sub-clause* (2).—The proviso to this sub-clause refers to the cases in which the debt in respect of which a creditor has failed to submit a statement as required under sub-clause (1) can be revived. The Committee has made it clear that an application

for such revival should be made by a creditor *within* two months after he became aware of the proceedings under this clause.

10. *Clause* 9, *sub-clause* (3).—The Committee considers it desirable to empower the board to excuse, for valid reasons, any default or delay in producing documents proving claims of creditors, and to grant reasonable time for producing the same. They have inserted a new proviso accordingly.

11. *Clauses* 10 *and* 11.—The Committee has redrafted these clauses so as to make their intention clearer. According to the clauses, as redrafted, the board shall call upon the debtor and each creditor to explain his case regarding each debt, decide all disputes as to the existence or quantum of each debt and as to the assets of the debtor, and prepare a complete schedule of the creditors and the assets and liabilities of the debtor. The decision of the board is expressly stated to be binding on all parties in all proceedings before the board.

12. *Clause* 12.—This clause refers to an agreement of amicable settlement and its registration by the board. As originally drafted, it enabled the board to register an agreement of amicable settlement entered into by the creditors to whom not less than 50 per cent of the total amount of a person's debts were owing. The Committee has altered the percentage from 50 to 40. It has made it clear that before registering an agreement of amicable settlement, the board should consider it equitable. Among the particulars to be mentioned in the settlement have been included "the assets from which the debts are to be paid."

The Committee considers it desirable to safeguard the rights of secured creditors by providing expressly that 'if a secured creditor does not agree to the settlement, such settlement shall not affect his rights to proceed against the secured property.' It has accordingly inserted a proviso to sub-clause (1) to that effect. The period within which an agreement under this clause can be registered has been increased by the committee from 14 to 30 days.

13. *New clause* 12-*A*.—The Committee thinks that special provision should be made, in drawing up the schedule of the assets and liabilities of the debtor, to

leave out of account all properties which are exempt from attachment under the Code of Civil Procedure. It considers that such properties should be allowed to the judgment debtor for his use and should be free from liability for his debts.

14. *Clause* 13.—This clause provides for the recovery of sums due under the agreement of amicable settlement registered under clause 12. As it was originally drafted, the amount was recoverable as an arrear of land revenue, but if the Collector failed to recover any part of the amount as an arrear of land revenue and certified that it was so irrecoverable, the agreement ceased to subsist, and the amount which was payable under the agreement was recoverable as if it had been decreed by a civil court in favour of the creditor. The Committee has provided that the amount due under an agreement of amicable settlement should not be recoverable as an arrear of land revenue, but should be merely treated as an amount for which a decree of a civil court had been passed. The Committee has redrafted clause 13 accordingly.

The change in this provision has led to various consequential alterations in the other parts of the Bill which the Committee has carried out.

15. *Clause* 14.—In this clause the Committee has provided that if no amicable settlement is arrived at under clause 12, within twelve months from the date of the application under clause 4, the board shall dismiss the application.

The Committee considers that the local Government may provide facilities for the payment of debts in respect of which an agreement under clause 12 has been entered into, by the grant of loans under the Agricultural Loans Act in cases where there is sufficient security, and by realization of the amount from the debtors in equated annual payments spread over a long period, say 20 or 25 years. It has accordingly added a proviso to this effect.

16. *Clause* 15.—The Committee has considered it desirable to insert at the end of sub-clause (1) a proviso stating the particulars which the board may take into account before granting a certificate under this clause,

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such as fall or rise in the price of land and its produce in the locality, the amount of consideration actually received, etc.

Sub-clause (3).—In this sub-clause, the Committee had made it clear that a decree passed in respect of a certified debt cannot be executed until all amounts recorded under such agreement have been paid only as against the assets mentioned in the agreement of amicable settlement, and not as against the other assets.

17. *Clause* 17-*A*.—In this clause, the Committee has inserted the words 'for a fair price' after the words 'Any alienation of land,' so as to protect only *bona fide* alienations for proper consideration made in pursuance of or to carry out an agreement of amicable settlement, from the provisions of law against transfers giving fraudulent preference.

18. The Committee has made a few other changes in the Bill which are all shown in the copy which is annexed. It does not consider that the Bill has been so altered as to necessitate its republication.

FORT ST. GEORGE, P. SUBBARAYAN,
11*th October* 1935. *Ag. Chairman.*

[*Note.*—The changes made by the Select Committee are shown in clarendon type and the portions omitted are shown by dots.]

THE MADRAS DEBT CONCILIATION BILL

(As amended by the Select Committee.)

A Bill to make provision for the setting up of Debt Conciliation Boards to relieve agriculturists from indebtedness.

WHEREAS it is expedient to relieve agriculturists from indebtedness by amicable settlement between them and their creditors; **Preamble.**

AND WHEREAS the previous sanction of the Governor-General required by sub-section (3) of section 80-A of the Government of India Act has been obtained to the passing of this Act; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Madras Debt Conciliation Act, 193 . **Short title, extent and commencement.**

(2) It extends to the whole of the Presidency of Madras.

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(3) It shall come into force on such date as the Local Government may, by notification, direct.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(*a*) The expression 'Landholder' as used in this Act shall be taken to comprise the following persons :—

All persons holding under a Sanad-i-Milkiyat-i-istimrar, all other zamindars, shrotriyamdars, jagirdars, inamdars and all persons farming the land revenue under Government. All holders of land under ryotwari settlements, or in any way subject to the payment of revenue direct to Government.

(*b*) The expression 'Tenant' means a ryot having a permanent right of occupancy in his holding and includes a kanamdar in Malabar and a 'Mulgeni' tenant in South Kanara.

(*c*) . . . 'Agriculture' . . . includes horticulture, **and the use of land for any purpose of husbandry inclusive of the keeping or breeding of livestock, poultry or bees and sericulture and the growing of fruits, vegetables and the like.**

(*d*) 'Board' means a Debt Conciliation Board established under sub-section (1) of section 3.

(*e*) 'Creditor' means a person to whom a debt is owing and includes a co-operative society.

(*f*) 'Debt' means all liabilities owing to a creditor, in cash or kind, secured or unsecured, payable under a decree or order of a civil court or otherwise, whether **mature** . . . or not (. . .) . . . but shall not include arrears of wages, land revenue or anything recoverable as an arrear of land revenue or any money for the recovery of which a suit is barred by limitation.

(*g*) 'Debtor' means a person who earns his livelihood mainly by agriculture . . . **or** who is an occupancy tenant or landholder **whether he cultivates the land personally or otherwise** whose debts exceed . . . **one hundred rupees.**

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(*h*) 'Prescribed' means prescribed by rules made under this Act.

(i) 'Secured debt' includes mortgage debt or any debt for which there is security, lien or charge created by deed, statute or otherwise.

(j) 'Secured creditor' is one for whose debt he holds a security by way of mortgage, lien or charge created by a deed, statute or otherwise.

3. (1) The Local Government may establish a Debt Conciliation Board for any district or part of a district. Such board shall consist of a chairman **who shall be a gazetted officer of the Government** and two . . . members **of whom one shall be a non-official** . . . to be appointed by the Local Government . . . **The local Government** may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, cancel **the appointment of the Chairman or any member of the board or dissolve any board and from the date of such dissolution the board shall cease to exist.**

(2) The chairman and every member of a board so established shall be appointed for a term not exceeding three years. Such chairman or member may, on the expiration of the period for which he has been appointed, be again appointed for a further term not exceeding three years.

(3) A board shall have **such** quorum as may be prescribed.

(4) Where the chairman and members of a board are unable to agree, the opinion of the majority shall prevail. Where the board is equally divided, the chairman shall have a casting vote.

(5) When a board is dissolved or otherwise ceases to exist, the Local Government may, at any time establish another board for the area for which the former board was established and may declare the board newly established to be the successor in office of the board which has ceased to exist and such board shall exercise all the powers under the Act.

. .

4. (1) A debtor may make an application for the settlement of his debts to the board established for the local area within which he ordinarily resides, or if no board has been established for that local area, to the **Application for settlement between debtor and his creditor.**

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board established for any local area in which he holds immovable property, but he shall not apply to more than one board.

(2) Unless the debtor has already made an application under sub-section (1), any of his creditors may make an application to a board to which the debtor might have applied under that sub-section.

(3) If applications for the settlement of the debts of the same debtor are made to more than one board, such applications shall, in accordance with rules made under this Act, be transferred to and dealt with by one board as one single application.

Verification of application.

5. Every application to the board shall be in writing and shall be signed and verified in the manner prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, for signing and verifying plaints. **V of 190**

Particulars to be stated in application.

6. (1) Every application presented by a debtor to a board shall contain the following particulars, namely:—

(*a*) a statement that the debtor is unable to pay his debts;

(*b*) the place where he resides;

(*c*) the amount and particulars of all claims against him together with the names and residences of his creditors so far as they are known to, or can by the exercise of reasonable care and diligence be ascertained by him; and

(*d*) the amount and particulars of all his property, including claims due to him together with a specification of the value of such property not consisting of money, ... the place or places at which any such property is to be found **and details of any mortgage, lien or charge subsisting thereon.**

(2) Every application presented by a creditor shall contain the following particulars, namely:—

(*a*) the place where the debtor resides; and

(*b*) the amount and particulars of his claim against such debtor.

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7. (1) On receipt of an application under section 4 the board shall pass an order fixing a date and place for hearing the application. **Procedure on application.**

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(2) Notice of the order under sub-section (1) shall be sent by registered post to the debtor **and** . . . creditors.

(3) If the application is filed by a creditor, the debtor on his appearance shall furnish the particulars mentioned in sub-section (1) of section 6 and notice shall be sent to all the creditors specified by him.

7-A. An application under section 4 may be dismissed by the board at any stage of the proceedings—

(a) if, for reasons to be stated in writing, the board does not consider it desirable or practicable to effect a settlement of debts ; or

(b) if, in the opinion of the board, the applicant fails to pursue his application with due diligence :

Provided that, when such applicant is a creditor, the board, instead of dismissing such application, may substitute the debtor or any other creditor, who shall thereafter be deemed to be the applicant for the purposes of this Act ; or

(c) if the application includes a claim which, in the opinion of the board, is collusive and intended to defraud any creditor.

8. (1) If, after examining the debtor, it is in the opinion of the board desirable to attempt to effect a settlement between him and his creditors, a notice shall be issued and served or published in the manner prescribed, calling upon every creditor of the debtor to submit a statement of debts owed to such creditor by the debtor. Such statement shall be **in writing and shall be signed and verified in the manner prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, for signing and verifying claims and shall be** submitted to the board . . . within two months from the date of **Notice of calling upon creditors to submit statements of debts.**

service or publication of the notice as the case may be: provided that, if the board is satisfied that any creditor was, for good and sufficient cause, unable to comply with such directions, it may extend the period for the submission of his statement of the debt owed to him.

(2) Every debt of which a statement is not submitted to the board in compliance with the provision of sub-section (1) shall be deemed for all purposes and all occasions to have been duly discharged:

Provided that, if a creditor proves to the satisfaction of the board or a civil court that the notice was not served on him and that he has no knowledge of its publication, the board or court may revive the debt, **if the creditor files the application within two months after he becomes aware of the proceedings under this section.**

Procedure on submission of statement of debts.

9. (1) Every creditor submitting a statement of the debts owed to him in compliance with a notice issued under sub-section (1) of section 8 shall furnish, along with such statement full particulars of all such debts and shall at the same time produce all documents, including entries in books of account on which he relies to support his claims, together with a true copy of every such document.

(2) The board shall, after marking for the purpose of identification every original document so produced and verifying the correctness of the copy, retain the copy and return the original to the creditor.

(3) If any document which is in the possession or under the control of the creditor is not produced by him as required by sub-section (1) the document shall not be admissible in evidence against the debtor in any suit brought by the creditor or by any person claiming under him:

Provided the board shall have power to excuse for valid reasons any default or delay in producing the document and to grant reasonable time for producing the same.

Board to endeavour amicable settlement.

10. (1) The board shall call upon the debtor and each creditor respectively to explain his case regarding each debt.

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(2) If there is a dispute as to the existence or quantum of the debt due to any creditor or the assets of any debtor the board may decide the matter after taking such evidence as is adduced by all the parties concerned and such decision shall be binding on all parties in all proceedings before the board :

Provided that a decree of a civil court relating to a debt shall be conclusive evidence as to the existence and amount of the debt.

(3) The board shall prepare a complete schedule of the creditors and the assets and liabilities of the debtor.

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Power of board to require attendance of persons and production of documents and to receive evidence.

11. (1) Subject to rules made under this Act, a board may exercise all such powers connected with the summoning and examining of parties and witnesses and with the production of documents as are conferred on a civil court by the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

(2) Any person present may be required by a board to **furnish any information** or to produce any document then and there in his possession or power.

Agreement of amicable settlement, its registration and effect.

12. (1) If the creditors to whom not less than **forty** . . per cent of the total amount of the debtor's debts are owing come to an amicable settlement with the debtor, such settlement shall forthwith be reduced to writing in the form of an agreement recording the amounts payable to such creditors and the manner in which **and the assets from which** and the times at which they are to be paid. Such agreement **if considered equitable by the board** shall be read out and explained to the parties concerned, and shall be signed or otherwise authenticated by the board and the parties :

Provided that, when a co-operative society is one of such creditors no settlement, in so far as it

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affects the debts owing to such society, shall be valid without the previous approval in writing of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies:

Provided further that when a secured creditor does not agree to the settlement, such settlement shall not affect his rights to proceed against the secured property.

(2) An agreement thus made shall, within **thirty** . . days from the date of its making, be registered under the Indian Registration Act, 1908, by the chairman of the board in such manner as may be prescribed and it shall then take effect as if it were a decree of a civil court.

(3) For the purpose of the registration of an agreement under sub-section (2), the chairman of the board shall be deemed to be an officer of the Government empowered to execute such agreement within the meaning of section 88 of the Indian Registration Act, 1908.

12-A. In any scheme of debt conciliation under this Act such properties as are exempt from attachment under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, shall not be taken into account and shall be left to the judgment debtor free from any liability for his debts.

Recovery of sums due under agreements.

13. . If a debtor defaults in paying any amount due in accordance with the terms of an agreement registered under sub-section (2) of section 12, **any** . . . amount **payable under such agreement which remains unpaid** shall be recoverable as
. .
. **if a decree of a civil court had then been passed for its payment.**

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14. If no amicable settlement is arrived at under sub-section (1) of section 12 **within twelve months from the date of the application under section 4** the board shall dismiss the application : Power of Board to dismiss application.

Provided when once a settlement is arrived at under sub-section (1) of section 12, the Local Government may facilitate the payment of debts by granting loans if there is sufficient security and may realize the amount from the debtors in such equated annual instalments as the Government may prescribe.

15. (1) Where, during the hearing of any application made under section 4, any creditor refuses to agree to an amicable settlement, the board **shall** . . . if it is of opinion that the debtor has made such creditor a fair offer which the creditor ought to reasonably accept, grant the debtor a certificate, in such form as may be prescribed in respect of the debts owed by him to such creditor : Grant of certificate in respect of certain debts.

Provided the board in coming to a decision whether the offer made is fair or not may take the following into consideration :—

(i) the fall or rise in the value of land and its produce, in the locality ;

(ii) the amount of consideration actually received ;

(iii) the reasonableness of the rates of interest ;

(iv) onerous conditions, if any, included in the grant of the loan ;

(v) whether at any time, the creditor or the debtor was offered settlement of the debt in full or part and if so what the terms were ; and

(vi) any other particular which the board thinks desirable to take into account.

(2) Where any creditor sues in a civil court for the recovery of a debt in respect of which a certificate has been granted under sub-section (1), the court shall, notwithstanding the provisions of any law for the time being in force, not allow the plaintiff any costs in such suit, or any interest on the debt after the date of such certificate in excess of simple interest at 6 per cent per annum on the principal amount due on the date of such certificate. Power of court to disallow costs or interest.

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(3) Where after the registration of an agreement under sub-section (2) of section 12, any unsecured creditor sues for the recovery of a debt, other than a debt incurred subsequent to such agreement in respect of which a certificate has been granted under sub-section (1) or any creditor sues for the recovery of a debt incurred after the date of such **agreement** . . . , any decree passed in such suit shall, notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, not be executed **as against the assets provided, if any, in the agreement for the agreed debts** until all amounts recorded as payable under such agreement have been paid . . .

Bar of civil suits.

16. No civil court shall entertain—

(*a*) any suit in respect of—

(1) any matter pending before a board, or

(2) the validity of any procedure or the legality of any agreement made under this Act, or

(3) the recovery of any debt recorded as wholly or partly payable under an agreement registered under sub-section (2) of section 12 from any person who, as a debtor, was party to such agreement; or

(4) the recovery of any debt which has been deemed to have been duly discharged under sub-section (2) of section 8, except a debt which is revived under the proviso to that sub-section;

(*b*) any application to execute a decree, the execution of which is suspended under sub-section (3) of section 15.

Avoidance of certain transfers of debtors' property.

17. Every transfer of property made, with intent to defeat or delay the creditors of the debtor, after an application has been made to a board under section 4 . shall be voidable at the option of any creditor so defeated or delayed.

17-A. Any alienation of land **for a fair price** made in pursuance of or to carry out the agreement mentioned in section 12 shall not be considered as fraudulent preference under the Presidency Insolvency Act

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and the (New) Provincial Insolvency Act, nor shall be voidable under section 53 of the Transfer of Property Act.

18. No appeal or application for revision shall lie against any order passed by a board. **Bar of appeal or revision.**

19. A board may, on application from any person interested made within ninety days of the passing of an order, review any order passed by it and pass such order in reference thereto as it thinks fit : **Power of board to review its order.**

Provided that no order shall be varied or reversed unless notice has been given to the persons interested to appear and be heard in support of such order.

20. In any proceedings before a board any party may be permitted to appear by an agent authorized in writing but not by a legal practitioner. **Appearance of party before board by agent but not by legal practitioner.**

21. When an application has been made to a board under section 4, any suit or other proceedings then pending before a civil court in respect of any debt for the settlement of which application has been made shall be suspended until the board has dismissed the application

. .

22. Where in the course of an enquiry into an application made under section 4 a board finds that there is any sum owing to Government on account of loans advanced under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884, or the Land Improvements Loans Act, 1883, or otherwise, the board shall report this fact to the Collector. **Submission of reports by board regarding sums due to Government.**

23. In calculating the period of limitation for any suit filed in, or proceedings before, a civil court for the recovery of a debt which was the subject of any proceedings under this Act, the time during which such proceedings had continued shall be excluded. **Allowance of time for limitation.**

24. The members of a board shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code. **Members of the board deemed to be public servants.**

Suspension of pending application or suit.

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Power to make rules.

25. In addition to any power specially conferred by this Act, the Local Government may make rules—

(*a*) prescribing the quorum for, and regulating the procedure before a board ;

(*b*) prescribing the manner in which notices shall be issued and served or published under sub-section (1) of section 8 ;

(*c*) prescribing the charges to be made by a board for anything done under this Act and the persons by whom and the manner in which such charges shall be paid ;

(*d*) prescribing the records to be kept and the returns to be made by a board ;

(*e*) prescribing the allowances, if any, to be paid to the chairman and members of a board ;

(*f*) regulating the power of a board to summon parties and witnesses under section 11 and the grant of expenses to witnesses ;

(*g*) prescribing the place at which and the manner in which an agreement shall be registered under sub-section (2) of section 12 ;

(*h*) prescribing the form of certificate to be granted under sub-section (1) of section 15 ; and

(*i*) generally, for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Act.

General provisions regarding rules.

26. (1) All rules for which provision is made in this Act shall be made by the Local Government and shall be consistent with this Act.

(2) All rules shall be subject to the condition of previous publication.

(3) In making any rule the Local Government may direct that a breach thereof shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and, where the breach is a continuing one, with further fine which may extend to ten rupees for every . . . **day** after the first during which the breach has been persisted in.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Wednesday, the 6th November 1935.

The House met at eleven of the clock, Mr. President (the Hon. Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi) in the Chair.

PRESENT :

Reddi Nayudu, *Kt.*, The Hon. Rai Bahadur Sir K. V.
Pannirselvam, The Hon. Rao Bahadur A. T.
Souter, C.S.I., I.C.S., The Hon. Mr. C. A.
Bracken, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., The Hon. Mr. G. T. H.
Raja of Bobbili, K.C.I.E., The Hon. the.
Rajan, The Hon. Mr. P. T.
Kumaraswami Reddiyar, The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S.
Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.
Ahmed Meeran Sahib Bahadur.
Alagannan Chettiyar, Rao Sahib A. S.
Alamelumangathayaramma, Mrs. K.
Appadurai Pillai, Diwan Bahadur A.
Arasu, Mr. V. T.
Basheer Ahmed Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.
Basu Dev, Mr. C.
Boag, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. G. T.
Devadasan, Mr. M.
Dharmalingam Pillai, Rao Sahib V.
Duraiswami Reddiyar, Mr. K. M.
Ellappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.
Foulkes, Mr. G. F. F.
Indrayya, Mr. C.
Jagannatham, Mr. H. M.
Jayaram Nayudu, Rao Sahib C.
Javad Hussain Khan Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur.
Jones, I.C.S., Mr. C. E.
Kesavaramamurti Nayudu, Mr. K.
Kolanda Reddi, Rai Sahib C.
Koti Reddi, Mr. K.
Krishnayya Choudari, Mr. P. V.
Krishnamurti, Rao Bahadur D.
Kuppuswami Choudari, Mr. J.
Langley, Mr. W. K. M.
Madanagopal Nayudu, Mr. R.
Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.
Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur T. M.
Moses, Mr. P. C.
Muniswami Pillai, Rao Sahib V. I.
Murugappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur A. M. M.
Muthiah Chettiyar, Mr. M. A.
Muthu Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur P. C.
Nachiyappa Gounder, Mr. K. A.
Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.
Narasa Reddi, Mr. T.
Narasimhaswami, Rao Sahib D. V.
Narayanan Nambiyar, Mr. V. P.
Natesa Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur C.
Palat, Mr. R. M.
Patnaik Mahasayo, Sriman M. G.
Patro, Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.
Pattabhiramayya, Mr. K.
Peddi Raju, Mr. P.
Pocker Sahib Bahadur, B.
Premayya, Mr. G. R.
Rajagopala Pillai, Mr. P. V.
Raja of Kallikote, The.
Ramachandra Padayachi, Mr. P. K.
Ramalingam Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur T. A.
Ramalinga Reddi, Mr. C.
Ramamurti, Rao Sahib Pandit Ganala.
Raman Menon, Mr. K. P.
Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. T. S.
Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Mr. V. M.
Rameswara Rao, Mr. G.
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. G.
Rangaswami Reddi, Mr. M. B.
Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur C. S.
Ratnavelu Thevar, Mr. P.
Reid, Mr. D. M.
Rukmani Lakshmipathi, Mrs. A.
Russell, I.C.S., Mr. T. B.
Scott Brown, I.C.S., Mr. W.
Sesha Reddi, Rao Bahadur B. P.
Shetty, Mr. A. B.
Simhachalam Pantulu, Mr. G.
Siva Raj, Rao Sahib N.
Smith, Mr. J. M.
Sreshta, Mr. M. S.
Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. T. C.
Srinivasan, Rao Bahadur R.
Sriramulu, Mr. G.
Stanes, Mr. F. J.
Subbarayan, Dr. P.
Subrahmanya Bhatt, Mr. U. C.